

LAW *AND* ORDER



an important new "PLUS FACTOR" of the Motorola Twin-V Radiophone



TRANSISTORIZED MOBILE DYNAMIC MICROPHONE

Unprecedented voice clarity
for mobile radio transmission

- true moving coil dynamic characteristics
- transistor preamplifier built-in
- printed circuit
- all-metal housing
- retains popular size and shape
- superior voice reproduction
- unexcelled reliability.



The new transistorized dynamic microphone, or the dual purpose dynamic "Speaker-Mike," is *optionally* available with Motorola's "TWIN-V" Radiophone—the world's finest FM 2-way mobile radio unit . . . incorporating many *exclusive* features, including universal 6/12 volt operation, Sensicon receiver, Permakay Filter, and Instantaneous Deviation Control.

Motorola's new transistorized dynamic microphone provides *mobile* transmission quality comparable to that of the base station. Unexcelled voice clarity, crispness, and intelligibility are yours in this newest Motorola *first*.

Also available as "SPEAKER-MIKE"

The new microphone can be furnished as a dual-purpose "Speaker-Mike" which functions as a full output communications-type *loudspeaker*, as well as a dynamic microphone. It can be conveniently mounted, or held near the operator's ear to overcome high ambient noise levels.



You can have either of these outstanding microphones as replacement items, or as *optional* equipment with new Motorola "TWIN-V" Radiophones. The transistorized, dynamic microphone, with its *popular palm size*, is directly interchangeable with Motorola carbon models now in use. The "Speaker-Mike" version requires a simple modification kit for replacement use in existing equipment.

Immediately available. Write, phone or wire today, or contact your local Motorola Radio Communications Engineer.

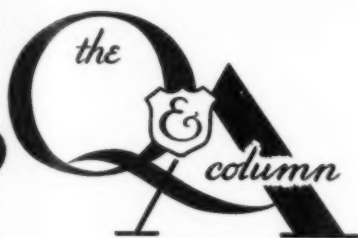


MOTOROLA

COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS, INC.

A SUBSIDIARY OF MOTOROLA, INC., 4501 AUGUSTA BOULEVARD, CHICAGO 51, ILLINOIS
For further information circle #59 on Readers Service Card

Q. A. t. c. l. f. p. I. s. v. i. d. c. Q. V. f. is. A. A. m. ju. Q. C. w. A. A. an. de. w. se. as. so. ba. ar. Q. Ca. a. A. A. se. Q. Ca. se. A. On. cal. ran. of. dw. of. suc. ran. cov. Q. Car. goo. A. Leg. of. mig. the. serv. Q. Can. goo. A. If t. that.



Compiled by

John I. Schwarz,

Chief of Police, Easton, Penna.

- Q. What must a search warrant contain?
- A. The name of the person to serve it, the exact location and address of the place to be searched, an accurate description of the place to be searched, as near as possible describe the things to be taken by virtue of the search warrant, the name of the person in whose possession they are alleged to be, if possible, the name of the person signing the complaint for search warrant, the signature of the issuing authority, and his seal and the date of the expiration of his commission.
- Q. What is necessary to be done before a search warrant can be issued?
- A. A complaint for search warrant must be signed before a minor judiciary.
- Q. Can you have a John Doe search warrant?
- A. A John Doe warrant is only for the arrest of a person whose name you do not know. If you did not know who owned the building to be searched, an accurate description as above would suffice, as the person in whose custody the contraband goods were found would be arrested, whoever he might be.
- Q. Can you get a search warrant for a number of houses?
- A. A search warrant can be used to search only one property.
- Q. Can more than one building be searched with one search warrant?
- A. Only such buildings as are specifically described in the search warrant may be searched by virtue of it. A warrant to search a dwelling will not justify a search of a barn on the same farm. In such cases, the complaint and warrant should be so drawn, so as to cover all buildings on the farm.
- Q. Can a search warrant for stolen goods be served at night?
- A. Legally, no; but if in the opinion of the investigating officer, they might be removed during the night, the search warrant should be served.
- Q. Can a search warrant for stolen goods be served on Sundays?
- A. If the investigating officer believes that they might be moved, yes.

(Continued on Page 52)

April, 1956

LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vol. 4

April, 1956

No. 4

Contents

THE Q AND A COLUMN	3
Compiled by Chief John I. Schwarz, Easton, Pa.	
GUEST EDITORIAL	4
Lane Dwinell, Governor of New Hampshire	
IS SOME EMPLOYEE ALWAYS MAD AT YOU?	5
A Management-Methods Article by Ernest W. Fair	
HUMAN RELATIONS AND THE POLICE	6
A timely article stressing the great need for a policeman to understand minority groups. By Judge Irving B. Zeichner	
FLORIDA'S SWITCHING CENTER	8
by Red Kerce	
MANY POUNDS OF PREVENTION	10
A Working-with-Youth article by Chief Lloyd Mellis, Shelbyville, Indiana	
★ ★ POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION ★ ★	
OPTICAL TOOLS AID CRIME DETECTION	12
USING A POLAROID LAND CAMERA IN POLICE WORK	14
by Mike Ciccarelli	
THE MINOX CAMERA	15
by David O. Moreton, Technical Editor	
LANCASTER'S (PA.) NEW PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING HAS MODERN DARK ROOM	16
PHOTOGRAPHY AT THE SCENE	25 to 32
An eight page manual showing the many uses of the camera in police work. Compiled and presented to LAW AND ORDER through the Courtesy of Graphlex, Inc.	
PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	43-44
★ ★	
TRAFFIC SQUAD—THE SACRED COW	18
This chief did away with his traffic squad and very ably presents his reasons. By Fred R. Hunt	
MEXICO'S FEDERAL POLICE	19
An International Police Featurette by Emil Zubryn	
SOUTH RIVER (N. J.) PUBLIC RELATION'S PROGRAM	20
by Guy D. Peck	
PRIMARY POLICE FUNCTIONS: ON THE BEAT	24
Part III (continued) Handling Police Work at Parades, Crowds and Fires. An In-Service Training Feature by Bruce Holmgren	
THE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIGEST	33-34
Two pages prepared by and for the members of the National Police Officers Association by Gerald S. Arenberg, Executive Secretary	
WEAPON-WISE	36
Elementary Marksmanship Part III by David O. Moreton, Technical Editor	
"ACCORDING TO LAW . . ."	38
Edited by Irving B. Zeichner, Attorney-at-Law and Magistrate	
CHIEFLY CHATTER: CARL MEZO	40
Chief of Police, Festus, Mo. A "Correspondence" interview by Lee E. Lawder	
NOTES ON INSANITY AS A CRIMINAL DEFENSE	47
by W. E. Blackwell, Prosecuting Attorney, Stone County, Miss.	
COMING CONFERENCES AND EVENTS	49
POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS	50
FROM THE EDITOR AND RANDOM SHOTS	54
INDEX TO OUR ADVERTISERS	54

ABOUT THE COVER:
Ptlm. Theodore L. Parfitt of the Town of Brighton (N. Y.) Police

Dept. demonstrates the photographing of evidence. The Camera shown is a Pacemaker Graphic. Photo by Lawrence C. Conway.

Issued Monthly by LAW AND ORDER magazine, 1475 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y.
Subscription Price for the United States and Canada \$2.00. Single Copy 25c.

COPYRIGHT 1956 BY WILLIAM C. COFF Telephone BRyant 9-7550

EPA



Photo by Fabian Bachrach

Governor of New Hampshire

The day of law enforcement through fear and threat is one that is as outmoded as the horse and carriage in comparison to the modern automobile.

Mutual respect and understanding between the law enforcement officer and the citizen are required in order to provide maximum efficiency and a co-operation that will bring about the protection of life and property to which everyone is entitled.

The law enforcement officer accepts the responsibility to protect the innocent and assist in the prosecution of the guilty. This work or career, whichever the case may be, is one that requires leadership, training, experience, and above all, common sense.

Today's methods are such that a continuous training program is necessary in the daily performance of a police officer's duties if he is to be recognized as a progressive officer, and one who will assume greater responsibility as time goes on. The training is becoming more technical and the officer, showing an aptitude

and willingness to improve his knowledge, will profit the most in the long pull towards recognition and promotion.

All of these above qualifications are looked for in our New Hampshire State Police, as well as in all our law enforcement agencies.

One of the most important decisions that must be kept in mind by the superiors in the law enforcement agencies is to give full consideration to the advancement of personnel under their authority. Promotions should be by the merit system, rather than by personalities. This phase of law enforcement oftentimes can mean the difference between a high caliber organization and a poor one, and it will also mean the difference in whether or not the taxpayer will receive his proper return for an investment.

This is one field where the ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.



is some employee



always MAD at you?

A MANAGEMENT METHOD ARTICLE

By Ernest W. Fair

ONE OF THE MOST hopeless tasks a police official has to face is to figure out why some particular officer is peeved at him. And by some balance of fate there always seems to be such a member of the staff in that particular attitude.

The "peeved" employee is not always a malcontent . . . generally he or she is one of the best people on the staff. And with such individuals it pays the police official to do something about the situation as quickly as he can. Too often these "peeves" generate into first class grievances which result in the loss of a very valuable staff member before we know what has happened.

We've asked a number of police officials how they handle these particular "peeves" and solve them before they become important to either the police official or staff member. Here are seven noted most often, and how these chiefs handle them.

1. "I'm Underpaid," is one of those we hear most often. Usually this individual feels that he is not being paid what he is worth. Sometimes he has a real cause of complaint in that he is being paid less than some other staff man with less skill.

Jobs requiring definite skills should receive wages on a par with those ratings. Others require less competition. Sometimes all the staff man needs is to be shown that he is not underpaid; that he is receiving the salary the job calls for. On some occasions the employee has an erroneous idea of the salary other employees are receiving and needs this clarified. With the really ambitious individual the best method of handling the problem is to show him that good performance on his present job at his present wage scale will mean an early promotion to a spot where his earning power will be increased.

2. "I Deserve a Better Job," is a complex many staff men have and particularly after they have been with the department for a long period of time. Where the individual is entirely in error our best course is to be as kind as we can in showing him his true position. It's better to lose this type of employee than have him continue with this grievance.

With the employee we very much want to keep and who does merit a better position than he has at present the proper procedure is to have a heart to heart talk with him about the opportunities in our department that await him in the future. Many times such a staff man cannot see such opportunities in the future and needs only to be shown.

With men who are really good and for whom we have no positions we ordinarily must face the reality of losing them but we can hold onto them longer by working more closely with them and making sure that they do understand there can be chances for their future by staying with our department.

3. "I Get All the Lousy Details," is another common grievance heard in each branch of business every day of the week and in our own field. It usually comes up every time the job calls for something unpleasant. There's nothing new about this to the police official who was in the Army—he heard it all around him in those days.

In the service the method of handling was a curt suggestion that the individual "Go See the Chaplain." Unfortunately this individual is not available in our department.

Sometimes the individual has a real "beef" and when he does it will pay us to examine how chore assignments are dispensed and make certain no injustice is involved in assigning too many of those to a given individual. In other cases the employee can be shown that others too have unpleasant tasks and on a par with those assigned to him. Often the chores are not as unpleasant as the individual thinks they are and we need only explain that his attention to the job at hand can easily make what appears to be an unpleasant task a pleasant one.

4. "The Chief Has Got It In For Me," is also a familiar complaint every police official hears at one time or another. Our first step in handling this peeve is to examine what we have been doing to make certain that the individual is not very right in his complaint. If he is then we need some personal readjustments in handling that employee and perhaps a little leaning over backwards to make things right.

If not then our best course is to

have a frank discussion with the employee and bring to light his reasons for this viewpoint. As each is brought up we can tactfully explain the nature of the misunderstanding. In many cases there is no cause for this complaint except misunderstanding.

Where we discover a "sorehead" type of employee there is little we can do about this situation other than find a replacement as soon as possible.

5. "You're Worked To Death Here," is sometimes justified and sometimes not. As in the case with many other grievances we have to determine whether or not the staff man is correct. If there is a basis for such a complaint we certainly should examine the situation and make an adjustment.

Often such situations grow within a department before the chief realizes what is happening. Sometimes such a policy is adopted by the official with the idea that it can best get results. In such cases the end is seldom attained for it brings about constant staff turnover and far less is accomplished per man over any extended period of time.

In other cases this condition arises through incorrect proportioning of work among members of the staff. We are always too inclined to give the "willing horse" the extra bits of work for we have best assurance they will be done properly. In many instances this turns that "willing horse" into an employee doing his job with reluctance and at reduced efficiency.

6. "There's No Future Here," is a complaint coming from the staff man who has ambitions far beyond our ability to offer or the one who has never been shown the real opportunities that exist in police work.

With the former we can be assured of a very worthwhile staff man as long as he remains with our department by recognizing the situation and helping the staff man work out his problem.

With the latter situation our course is to take time out and discuss not only our department but police work as a whole with this employee. Often all he needs is to be shown that there are plenty of opportunities therein. Many of these we overlook ourselves because they are in our past and we accept them as part of our regular routine. The new employee has had no chance to learn about them. When he has such a grievance a little explanation can turn a disgruntled staff man into a very ambitious and hard-working individual.

(Continued on Page 16)



Human Relations and the Police

PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION, and tensions among diverse racial, national, ethnic and religious groups are among the major social ailments of our time. The police agencies of this nation are demonstrating a growing consciousness of intergroup problems, and law enforcement leaders are seeking new insights and skills to help in overcoming them.

The policeman on the beat is a guardian of the American tradition. If properly directed, he is ready to understand those forces which helped our country progress and to recognize those elements which hold us back.

The modern law officer feels deeply about what is right and wrong, just and unjust. He is as much outraged by violations of our democratic principles as the average citizen. His is a special interest for he has dedicated his life to the maintenance of tranquility among his neighbors.

As Police Commissioner of the City of New York, Francis W. H. Adams made it abundantly clear that his subordinates must not only believe in our democratic concepts

of justice and equality before the law but that they must act consistently with that belief. He felt that all policemen should really live those principles.

In an address to probationary patrolmen touching on the human relations course at the Police Academy, he said:

"You will discover how we grow up with rigid ideas and how we tend to accept unquestioningly certain stereotypes about people who are different from ourselves: caricatures of the cunning and conniving Jew, for instance; the shiftless and razor-carrying Negro; the drunken, brawling Irishman; the Italian mobster. You will see how impossible it would be to render fair and impersonal service to these people if we generalize about them and fitted them into these narrow stereotypes; how impossible it would be to perform efficient public service, to gain and hold the respect of the public, if we were in the habit of referring to groups of people by insulting name tags. It is, in my judgment, a mistake even to think in name tags—no less use them. In dealing with people it is

well to keep in mind the classic statement that 'all generalizations are false, including this one'."

Commissioner Adams went on to characterize the effects of prejudice in the department itself as equally devastating. He pointed out that prejudice within the ranks makes for lack of teamwork and destroys the "esprit de corps" so necessary to the efficient performance of duty.

"And prejudice against segments of the community engenders public resentment against the police. It will become obvious to you that, without the cooperation of the public, a police department is powerless to carry out its function. The policeman who is stupid enough to make an insulting remark about the nationality or race of a prisoner while effecting his arrest, will immediately alienate those who are watching him perform. The crowd's passiveness or even admiration is transformed into bitterness and disrespect. It will forget what your prisoner has done; his crime now becomes less important than the fact that you have disparaged his color or nationality."

Human relations are emphasized

EDITOR'S NOTE: Judge Zeichner, who our readers know as Law Editor of this publication, and who is a member of the Committee on Police Training and Administration of the American Bar Association, has written a factual summary of a now widely-accepted phase of police training. LAW AND ORDER is interested in receiving comments on this subject.

By IRVING B. ZEICHNER

in the curriculum of the Police Academy in New York, and elsewhere. The training objective is to teach prospective law enforcement officers to understand human emotions, and to develop techniques that promote favorable relationships between the police and the public.

W. H. Parker, Chief of Police of Los Angeles, in a workshop project at the Michigan State University, described his city as containing, like other great metropolitan centers, nearly every element which creates community tensions. "And, for reasons no one has ever explained to my satisfaction, we are somehow a mecca for not only strange religious cults, but also for every brand of zealot, bigot and fanatic that society breeds."

In the Cadet Training School at Los Angeles, sociology is stressed more than ethnology, the science of races and peoples. The cadet learns that people differ—by race, religion, politics, economic status, occupation, and in a thousand other ways. He learns that they have a right to be different.

Under the Parker program, statistical diagrams of the composition

of the city are studied. The various peoples are discussed, the movements of groups are traced, the tensions resulting from these movements are pin-pointed and analyzed in detail. The racial composition of police districts are an important lesson here because it must be made clear that there are no "Jim Crow" areas, no "Ghettos." Every police division has everything found in all other divisions, differing only in proportion. The aim here is to correct stereotyped impressions that the city is divided into clearly defined groups and races, and that law enforcement differs accordingly. The police department's policy of one class of citizenship, one standard of police technique, becomes really understandable.

What should the police know to effect good human relations? The Police-Community Relations Institute, held in connection with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, came up with these answers:

- a. Laws pertaining to individual rights.
- b. Shifting populations.
- c. Dynamics of prejudice.
- d. Problems of minority groups and their location within the community.
- e. Understanding of human behavior.
- f. Understanding of individual personality.
- g. Professional objectivity.

What are the techniques used in human relations programs for police? Obviously, the community itself must lend support to its police department if lasting results are to be achieved. The Michigan State University course made these recommendations:

- a. Compiling of facts by the use of research and surveys.
- b. Preparing base maps showing population groupings.
- c. Furnishing instruction to recruits and in-service training—by police wherever possible.
- d. Obtaining assistance from non-police sources such as qualified university personnel and specialists.

- e. Collecting materials on human relations.

The First National Police-Community Relations Conference was held in Philadelphia a few years ago. It defined community relations as the art or science of helping individuals and groups to work together democratically. Intergroup relations were stated to be the helping of members of racial, religious and nationality groups to live and work together by equalizing their treatment, enlarging their opportunities and deepening their understanding of each other.

Pioneering studies in this growing phase of police training came from two researchers, Gordon W. Allport, who wrote "Police and Minority Groups" for the Boston Police Department and Joseph D. Lohman, author of a work of similar title prepared for the Chicago Park District Police. Dr. Lohman has since become Sheriff of Cook County.

The Lohman approach emphasizes that human behavior tends to be comparatively dependent upon the official role of the individual and the group within which he finds himself at a given time. Thus, if you train policemen as a group with the assumption that their role in society requires them to behave in a fair and impartial fashion toward all groups in that society, individual personality will be modified to the point where the law enforcement officer will repress his own personality prejudices because the requirements of his job dictates opposite behavior.

The Allport approach encourages the police to talk out any hostilities toward minority groups and, through the process of group discussion, to create a change in opinion and attitude. It tends to meet with general acceptance because it enables the group to unburden itself of gripes, not only about minorities, but also about working conditions, superior officers, the city administration, etc.

Many police departments have issued guides on human relations for

(Continued on Page 53)



Florida Highway Patrol Comdr. H. N. Kirkman hands the initial message to be transmitted to Mrs. Edward McKee, Jr., Operator-Receptionist in F.H.P. Headquarters in Tallahassee.

THEY'VE PUT A MECHANICAL genius to work in Florida that can gulp up 31,200 words an hour and then flash messages to 47 primary law enforcement agencies who work around-the-clock to fight crime.

The electronic glutton is a Western Union switching center where messages flow in from all other stations in the state for retransmission to the proper stations elsewhere.

The center is only one link in a giant high speed private leased wire system which fans out over 2,048 miles

Florida's Switching Center

By Red Kerce

of the Sunshine State to feed crime fighting messages to all law enforcement agencies both on a local and state level.

Western Union regional representative J. P. Allred says that Florida's system is the south's largest, and serves a bigger area than any other in the nation.

It goes to 23 Florida Highway Patrol stations, 20 Sheriff's offices, the new Florida Sheriff's bureau, the Florida State Prison at Raiford, State Beverage and the Motor Vehicle Departments in Tallahassee.

Eight separate messages can be moved over the net's switching center at one time, all to different stations, or with a flip of a switch, one message can be sent to all stations simultaneously.

All messages come into the center's console on perforated tape. The pieces of tape are torn from the receiving end of the console and then fed into a sending machine, with a technician controlling message destination by a selection button.

By a simple manipulation of the pushbutton switchboard, an operator can control the number of stations which will receive the message; sending it only to one, or to eight stations, 16 or all 47.

The switching station is located in headquarters troop of the Florida Highway Patrol in Tallahassee, with teletype machines for origination of individual messages in other locations scattered all over the state from Pensacola to Key West and across Florida.

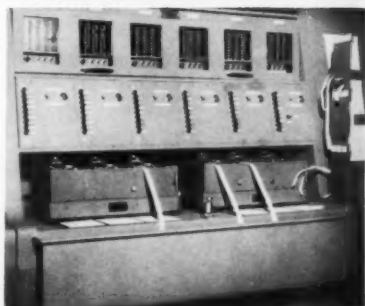
With a 31,200 word hourly sending capacity, the net not only handles crime bulletins, but thousands of words of general correspondence, and other between-office communications monthly.

"Our new, ultra-modern teletype network leased from Western Union gives us fast, direct, two way record communication with all law enforcement agencies and substantially improves our efficiency," declared veteran commander H. N. Kirkman of the Department of Public Safety which includes the Highway Patrol.

"Such added speed in communications will enable us to act faster and coordinate with the sheriffs and other crime fighting agencies in Florida for better law enforcement."

The patrol, of course, has had two way radios for a number of years and other communication facilities include radio-telegraph which keeps

Florida in touch throughout the nation, a teletype receiver and transmitter which ties in with the nationwide Bell System.



Top to Bottom:

Two operators of the switching center—E. L. Day and E. W. Dawkins are pictured with the giant machine at FHP Hdqtrs.

While additional perforated tape awaits its turn on the right side of the switching center machinery, three other pieces have been fed into the transmitter and are moving to their destination.

In each of the slots perforated tape, containing messages from various parts of the state, roll in for retransmission to other points.



Every Uniform Custom-Tailored
Custom-Fitted to Individual Size



Trim, well-fitting . . .
M-L Uniforms are *custom-tailored* for you
... they're not the off-the-shelf kind.

- SHAPE-RETAINING
- SMART LOOKING
- MOST DURABLE

MAIER-LAVATY serves the uniform requirements of sheriffs from coast to coast . . . and also supplies uniforms for city, state and county police officers. Let us prove that M-L Uniforms are for you. Write for complete information.



315 S. Peoria St., Dept. L.O.-4, Chicago 7, Ill.
For further information circle #73 on R. S. Card

Sturdy back panel—deep-sectioned one-piece construction with Ford's unique Center-Fill Fueling, rugged deck-lid striker.

High-strength roof rails form rigid box-like structure around wrap-around back window.

Greatest rigidity—extra gussets unite wheelhousings, floor panel and rear-window structure for greater strength.

Rustproof seams—body panel joints are welded for extra strength, sealed against dirt and moisture.

Moisture sealed—floor pans scientifically designed to keep out moisture and dust, muffle noise.

Smooth riding—Cushion-Quiet body mounts, heavily insulated at contact points, are "pocket-inset" to grip firmly, resist side shake.

Extra-rigid—one-piece dash panel, two cowl sides, cowl top panel all welded into one extra-strong structure for greater protection.

Maximum strength—firmly gusseted front hinge pillars integrated into a durable single structure.

Ford **FRAMEWORK** for your Police Force

Favorite of Law Enforcement Agencies everywhere—either the roomy Customline or Mainline Fordors— or, extra-large Tudors for '56! Easy handling Ball-Joint Front Suspension, smooth Angle-Poised Ride.



Look what Ford has done to make 1956 Police Cars stronger and safer!

Look under the skin of the new '56 Ford Police Cars. You'll find a framework (as illustrated above) designed to meet Police Car standards, with *many* advanced features for long-lasting, safer service.

PLUS Ford's Lifeguard Design features that:

Protect driver—deep-center steering wheel cushions driver from steering column. Safety-type, double-swivel, inside rear-view mirror also standard for '56.

Reduce head injuries—padded sun visors and instrument panel absorb shock, cushion head against impact—available at extra cost.

Protect occupants—standard double-grip latches give added protection against doors springing open. Optional seat belts also help keep occupants securely in seats.

And for rugged, dependable power Ford offers a wide choice of modern, efficient engines ranging from the 137-h.p. Six to a 225-h.p. V-8. All Ford engines have Short Stroke design for low friction, low maintenance costs, and long life.

Ask your Ford Dealer about the police heavy-duty options—or, write for Police Folder to: Ford Division, Ford Motor Company, Fleet Sales Dept., P.O. Box 658, Dearborn, Mich.



Versatile Emergency Vehicles—the 4-door Country Sedan, or the 2-door Ranch Wagon. Both may be ordered with a wide-opening panel-type rear door (illustrated), or with the standard lock-tight tailgate.

For further information circle #37 on Readers Service Card



Officer Boyer handing out game equipment to the youthful members.



By
Lloyd Mellis, Chief of Police
Shelbyville, Indiana

Many Pounds of Prevention

POLICE SPEARHEAD BOYS' CLUB FOR COMMUNITY

AN INCREASING NUMBER of juvenile complaints in 1952 gave concern to members of the Fraternal Order of Police in Shelbyville, Indiana. Sgt. Ezra Dagley was appointed chairman of a committee which would explore ways and means of possible remedies. He contacted other police authorities in nearby communities and learned of the effectiveness of Boys' Clubs in providing constructive opportunities and guidance for boys in their out-of-school hours. Adopting a business-like approach to their problem, the Fraternal Order of Police contacted Boys' Clubs of America. Without cost or obligation, that organization sent the regional representative to consult with them. A complete survey of the boy-population was made, noting the existing services, the unmet needs and current interests. The Fraternal Order of Police then worked with the Boys' Clubs representative to enlist the support of businessmen to form a sponsoring Board of Directors.

One of the leading citizens, Nate Kaufman, was asked to serve as chairman. Together with his efforts, a representative group of twenty-one business leaders was selected to serve as the governing body. A leader with a background of experience in a neighboring community was appointed to head the organizing. The lower floor of the American Legion was rented

and a fund raising drive with an \$8,000 goal was then held.

In December of 1954, two years after the groundwork had started, the new Boys' Club was opened. The club had a full time paid director. Four hundred boys registered immediately and of that group one hundred and fifty boys attended daily. The Boys' Club quickly won the support of the community and became a part of the United Fund Budget.

The Club has a variety of activities ranging from boxing and sports to woodworking and handicrafts. The boys now have a place to go and things to do in their spare time. It is opened after school hours and all day Saturday. A boy may attend anytime—afternoon or evening and the club functions as a second home. The executive director guides and counsels individual members, makes home visits and works with the police and school officials.

I feel the success of the Boys' Club of Shelbyville was largely due to the fact that we made a survey to determine factual information and called in others to serve as a sponsoring group. We are grateful to the Boys' Clubs of America for the service which they so willingly gave our community. Our Boys' Club now should function year after year for generations to come.

Other police officers will be inter-

ested to know that our survey showed more than 50% of the 1,141 boys of school age in Shelbyville were not served in recreation and guidance. Experience in other cities shows that a Boys' Club program reaches those boys most in need of out-of-school opportunities and guidance and who were unserved by existing activities. J. Edgar Hoover summed it up well when he stated, "I have studied and seen Boys' Clubs at work. Their programs are outstanding. From Boys' Clubs come thousands of law-abiding citizens for an asset to their community."

Our survey showed the need for a building-centered service within the reach of various sections of the city. We are convinced that the Boys' Club does not conflict with any existing program. It attempts to provide different services for unserved youth. Because the Boys' Club is a guidance program, it will be a helpful resource for supplementing parental effort and lending a hand to community officials dealing with youngsters in need of recognition and attention.

I am proud of my fellow officers who lent a helping hand for boys to help themselves in their out-of-school hours. Shelbyville will be a better community with the addition of these Boys' Clubs guidance services and constructive activities for our growing boys.

This "fact sheet" and an 18 page booklet were used to raise funds.

These are the Facts Shelbyville Needs a "Boys' Club"

1. The Boy-situation Study shows that about 50% of the 1,141 boys of school age in Shelbyville are not served in recreation and guidance.

2. Police records indicate that a preventative program is needed to counteract "misdirected energies" and "Anti-social attitudes" among boys.

3. Experience in other cities shows that a Boys' Club program reached those boys most in need of out-of-school opportunities and guidance, and

who are unserved by existing activities.

J. Edgar Hoover states, "I have studied and seen Boys' Clubs at work. Their programs are outstanding. From Boys' Clubs come thousands of law-abiding citizens who are an asset to their community."

4. The survey shows the need for a building-centered program within the reach of various sections of the city. The central location would be within

walking distance of almost every boy.

5. An existing building or vacant rooms could be used to demonstrate the Boys' Club program in serving the needs of unreached boys.

6. The Boys' Club would not conflict with any existing programs. It would attempt to provide different services for unserved youth.

The Boys' Club is a guidance program. It would be a helpful resource
(Continued on Page 46)

**Call for the lightweight uniform
that's extra-durable... naturally neat**



It's made with "Dacron" and wool—the fabric blend that offers the cool comfort of tropical weights plus the practical features your men will appreciate.

Lightweight uniforms of this blend withstand long and rugged service. What's more, uniforms made with a blend of "Dacron"* polyester fiber and wool have neatness *built in*. Their *natural* wrinkle resistance and press retention assure a smart appearance at all times—even in wet or humid weather.

They're economical, too. Maintenance expenses are reduced because fewer pressings are needed and many spots can be easily removed at home. And the extra durability supplied by "Dacron" means fewer replacements!

Keep your men looking neat, feeling comfortable in long-wearing uniforms of "Dacron" and wool. Ask your supplier about them soon!

For further information circle #23 on Readers Service Card

DACRON

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



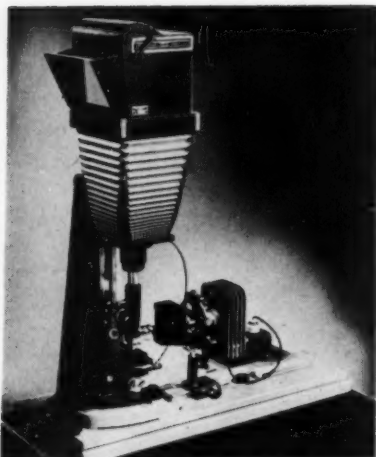
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Textile Fibers Department
Wilmington 98, Delaware**

*"Dacron" is Du Pont's registered trademark for its polyester fiber.

Du Pont makes fibers, not the fabrics or uniform shown here.



Model L Camera Vital Photomicrographic Instrument can be used for low-power or high power work with transparent or opaque specimens.

INVISIBLE EVIDENCE can convict a suspect. By Photomicrography—photography through a microscope—the criminologist can turn such “invisible” evidence into sure forms of proof that can help identify and convict the lawbreaker.

A typical case handled in the laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., illustrates some of the uses of photomicrography in crime detection.

A burglar broke into a store through a window with a crowbar, and punched the safe. He took the money, gathered his tools, left by the window and drove off in his car—believing he had left no evidence.

A thorough analysis of submitted evidence by FBI examiners uncovered marks on the window sill and the dial and locking mechanism of the safe. These were photomicrographed.

Later examination of possible suspects tools showed that the marks were made by a crowbar, hammer and punch found in one suspect's possession.

In order to prove that these tools were used in the burglary, the lab

Optical Tools Aid Crime Detection



examiners used several optical devices: the stereo-microscope; comparison microscope; and toolmaker's microscope for precise measurement of grooves and scratches. They also used a spectrograph to show that the paint flecks found on the crowbar were the same as the paint on the window sill.

The clinching bit of evidence was developed through use of a polarizing microscope which showed that material imbedded in one sole and heel of the suspect's shoe was the same material used in the safe's insulation.

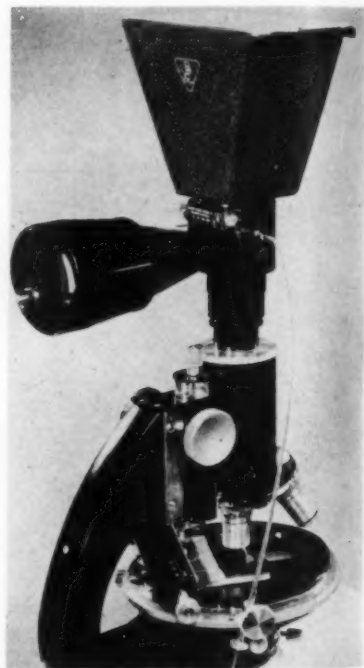
Photomicrographs taken with the comparison microscope showed the similarity between test impressions made by burglar's tools and the impressions on the safe's dial and lock parts, and on the window sill.

This is a typical example of the importance of photomicrography in crime detection. The microscope-camera combination can be used to provide a jury with a pictorial record of the lawbreaker's guilt. It is also highly useful in everyday police work to have such permanent photographic records of microscopic evidence to obtain confessions and for training new officers.

Through its intimate contact with law enforcement agencies, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., has been able to design photomicrographic equipment to meet the needs of criminologists.

This includes a complete line of cameras and accessories, as well as microscopes and illuminators. They incorporate the Polaroid Land camera in photomicrographic equipment to speed up the photomicrographic process by producing prints in one minute; the Model N Eyepiece camera which is attached directly to a

microscope using 35 mm and 2¼" x 3¼" film; the Type H camera which used with larger film such as 3¼" x 4¼", 4" x 5" and 5" x 7"; and the Model L camera which was designed in response to requests for a universal, medium-sized photomicrographic unit. It accommodates 5" x 7" negatives and can be used for low-power or high-power work with transparent or opaque specimens.



Model N Eyepiece Camera is small enough that it can be attached directly to the microscope.



Dear Chief:

We GUARANTEE that your men will be pleased with Stanbury uniforms, well made to each man's measure from pre-shrunk and mothproofed quality fabrics, in regulation style or a dignified new design to your liking, at no extra charge over our regular low prices.

Drop us a line for complete information. No obligation . . . satisfaction guaranteed! Address:

Stanbury & Company
Dept. L, 720 Delaware, Kansas City 5, Mo.

For further information circle #55 on R. S. Card

NEW



MUNICIPAL®

ELECTRO-TALKER

- MICROPHONE P. A. SYSTEM
- REPEATS RECORDED MESSAGES

for Mobile traffic control, Warning device, Civilian defense, Safety campaigns, etc.

Ask for a demonstration and details—

MUNICIPAL STREET SIGN CO., Inc.
773-9 MEEKER AVE. BROOKLYN 22, N. Y.
• AGENTS INQUIRIES INVITED •

For further information circle #21 on R. S. Card

Specializing in

Official Credentials

for PUBLIC OFFICIALS,
POLICE, FIRE and SHERIFF
DEPARTMENTS

(Not available through dealers)

JOHN S. LEHMANN

68 Burch Ave.
Buffalo 10, N. Y.

For further information circle #19 on R. S. Card

the strong, silent type —
that's Chevrolet!



**WITH ITS STURDY ROAD CAR SUSPENSION AND
ARROW-QUIET POWER, CHEVROLET'S READY TO HANDLE THE
TOUGHEST SQUAD CAR ASSIGNMENTS!**

Here's why it qualifies. First, Chevy's *built* for the road — with a low center of gravity, extra-wide-apart rear springs, a nearly frictionless steering gear and balanced weight distribution. Second, it's *powered* for the road — with high efficiency horsepower in V8 or 6! Result: strong and silent, hot and easy to handle! Sound like real squad car material? Ask your Chevrolet dealer about it. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

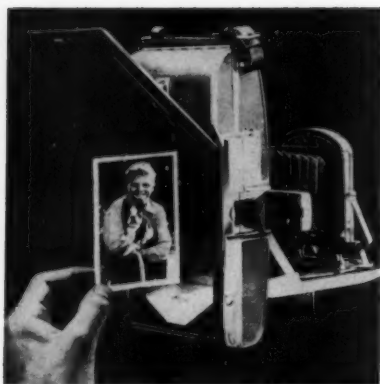
They don't get away when you've got a Chevrolet



For further information circle #6 on Readers Service Card

April, 1956

13



"SHERIFFS GET 60-SECOND PIX CAMERAS"—that's the head which was printed over a news item in the *Morristown, South Dakota, World*.

The story reported that "Sheriffs Frank Ross of Dewey and Goebel Martin of Corson County have added" Polaroid Land Cameras "to their equipment," cameras which turn out post-card-size prints in a minute.

"The cameras will be very handy in such cases as auto accidents," the news article said. "The sheriff can snap a picture before anything is moved and have a permanent pictorial record of the accident. Pictures of arrested persons or those merely under suspicion and questioning can be taken and filed for future reference."

There are many more police applications of 60-second photography, according to reports from chiefs, troopers, constables, deputies, and patrolmen. Hundreds of law enforcement agencies—some large enough to have full-time photographers on their staffs—have increased the accuracy and efficiency of their reports and testimony simply because the average officer can make good pictures with the Land Camera.

Chief Howard G. Brophy of Manchester, Vt., perhaps hit upon the most important reason for police use of this camera when he said:

"With my Polaroid Camera I can see each picture before leaving the

Using a Polaroid Land Camera in Police Work

by

Mike Ciccarelli



scene—know exactly what I have for reports and evidence. As a photographer I'm no professional, but I don't have to worry about results as I would with a conventional camera where I'd have to wait a few days to see prints."

Another reason why the Polaroid Camera is becoming more prominent in police work is its simplicity of operation. First of all, there are no complicated f-stops or shutter speeds; on the Land Camera, the lens openings and shutter settings are combined in one dial. Secondly, the camera is its own teaching tool because, by seeing each print on the spot, corrections can be made immediately. Within half an hour, a patrolman will be taking excellent pictures, even if he never used a camera previously.

The Land Camera is easy on a department's budget, too. Each print, finished and dry when it comes out of the camera, costs about 22 cents. A law officer doesn't have to shoot up an entire roll of film just to cover himself and he doesn't have to waste half a roll of film in order to have two or three shots developed.

A department captain in Michigan points out that the Land Camera "reduces the chain of evidence" in court. He explains that a community's time and money are saved when an officer can take the stand in court as both the investigator and the photographer.

Criminal investigators have pointed out that they favor absence of a negative with Land pictures. When 60-second prints are evidence in court, no defense lawyer can ever insinuate that the "negatives have been tampered with," say the investigators. Yet, when necessary or desired, it's easy to get copies or enlargements of Polaroid Land pictures.

Let's take a look at a few of the applications of 60-second pictures:

HOMICIDE—Circumstances often demand removal of a victim's body even before arrival of an official photographer. Yet, with a Land Camera in his cruiser, the first officer on the scene can record the important original setting.

IDENTIFICATION—File pictures of anyone who is arrested are valuable, so it's obvious how practical a picture-in-a-minute camera is to small-town police departments. Yet even metropolitan departments own Land Cameras. A couple of uses here are:

Sixty seconds after snapping a suspect's picture, the print can be sent air mail, special delivery to a distant

community and a phone call the next day will determine if the suspect should be held.

Minutes after a suspect is brought into a station which has wirephoto transmitter facilities, his picture can be viewed by scores of investigators in many parts of the country.

In the home of a fleeing killer, police could make 60-second copies of his portrait, rush the copies to all television stations in the area, and have thousands or millions of viewers familiar with the desperado's face before he can get far from the crime site.

FOOTPRINTS—A footprint endangered by inclement weather, traffic or loose soil can be snapped by a trooper. While the picture is developing, he can measure the footprint. Seconds later, with a grease pencil, he can write the exact measurements on the photograph. The police lab can enlarge the picture later so the footprint is shown life-size.

FINGERPRINTS—On - the - spot sight of pictures of dusted, visible fingerprints eliminates fear that the prints may be accidentally smudged.

HIGHWAY, AIRPLANE, & TRAIN ACCIDENTS—Wreckage has to be cleared as soon as possible. Location of these mishaps frequently mean many miles of driving for an official police photographer. So a Polaroid Camera carried in a motorcycle's sidecar or in the local sheriff's cruiser speeds up the clearance work and gives the official immediate visual records for evidence and reference.

TRAINING AND SAFETY—Often, hundreds of words are not as effective as one picture to teach persons how to

UNIFORMS

At Discount Prices

Police Pants — New, All Wool
Summer Pants — Only \$11.00
Winter Pants — Only \$13.50

IN STOCK, NO WAITING

Special Sale

Police Suits — New @ \$45.00
Police Pants, Used, \$4.95 & Up

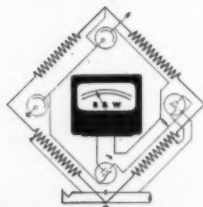
LEITNER UNIFORMS

43 BAYARD ST. NEW YORK CITY
CO 7-8740

For further information circle #58 on R. S. Card

B & W Lie Detector

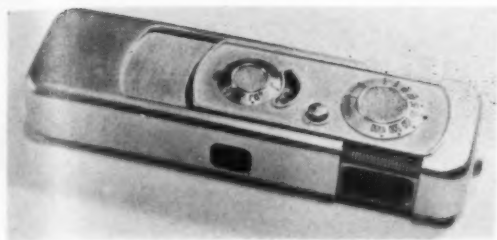
The modern means of
Instrumental Lie Detection



Write:

B & W ASSOCIATES
MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

For further information circle #49 on R. S. Card



The Minox Camera

by DAVID O. MORETON
Technical Editor



THE WORLD HAS COME to expect remarkable feats from the shops of German technicians. In the fields of optics and machine design their attainments are well known; the world famous Leica camera is one such combined accomplishment. The Minox camera is likewise destined to take its place among the numerous achievements credited to German skill.

Little of the Minox was known to the American public prior to and during World War II. There were a few in the hands of private citizens who had brought them back from Germany, as the world conflict started. As soon as members of a number of government agencies became acquainted with the existence of the Minox and its capabilities it became apparent to the officials of these agencies that here was an important tool their agents could employ to advantage.

The resulting decision is of course obvious, the agencies acquired those cameras they could from the citizenry.

Foreign agents working here and abroad against us and our allies all made use of the versatile Minox by making copies of secret documents, photos of military installations and other classified information. At first the allied command and our counter intelligence were completely baffled as

easy to photograph documents without elaborate equipment or facilities. All that was necessary was a regular lamp with an extra strong bulb or photo flood bulb.

THE CAMERA

The Minox is a precision camera designed and built to exacting tolerances. Except for its petite size it is like any large camera. The Minox has a four element color corrected lens (15 mm Complan f 3.5). The viewfinder is corrected for parallax automatically as the camera is adjusted or focused for distance. The distance scale as it is known is adjustable from 8", 10", 1', 1'6", 2', 3', 6' to infinity.



The Minox is tiny, only 1 1/8" x 3 1/4" x 5/8" and fits like a pencil in a vest pocket.

The Minox designers have added a safety chain to the camera which helps prevent accidental dropping of the camera. For convenience in measuring close-up shots, a series of beads has been incorporated on this chain, 8", 10", 12", 18", away from the camera. With these beads it is easy to do close-up work or photo copying of documents without a special copying stand. The depth of field is clearly indicated on the camera proper with a black dot and short curved line, the dot being the exact point of focus and spread of the curve of the line the depth of field. Depth of field is best explained as follows: an object is in focus when it appears sharp and clear. However, within certain limits governed by other factors, other objects within a certain range, nearer or farther will also appear acceptably sharp. This range of sharpness is called depth of field.

The Minox designers and engineers have indicated an ideal setting or what they call a snapshot setting. This setting is indicated on the distance scale by the small red dot between the 6 foot and infinity setting. This setting is quite convenient for all pictures which require quick readiness and fast shooting. However for maximum sharpness beyond 12 feet I have found that the infinity setting is best.

The Minox has no adjustable lens opening or diaphragm. It always works or is set at f3.5 regardless of speed.

The slightly curved design of the film gate plus the short focal length of the 15mm Complan lens gives good definition over the entire frame. There are times when this lack of adjustable lens opening (f setting) is a disadvantage but this is only under conditions where you encounter extremely high light readings.

The filter problem with the Minox was solved with typical German ingenuity. Here the green and orange filters are mounted on a filter slide which can be slid into position in front of the lens. Once the picture is taken and the camera closed the filters automatically retract. In using the green filter it is necessary to double the exposure i.e. 1/200 becomes 1/100; when using the orange filter it is necessary to triple the exposure.

The Minox works smoothly with an easy "push-pull" motion. A pull opens the camera ready to take a picture; a small circle in the lens window indicates that the shutter is wound or cocked ready to take a picture. In closing the camera the film is advanced to the next frame and the shutter is wound. It is not possible to take a double exposure with a Minox. The camera features an easy to read exposure counter which is calibrated from 1 to 50 exposures.

FLASH



Minox Exposure Meter.

The Minox has a built-in x-type flash synchronization. All that is necessary is to plug in the flash cord to the flash nipple on the end of the camera body. X-type synchronization means that when you trip the shutter it fires the flash. The camera is synchronized for the following flash sources:

Electronic flash units—1/2 second to 1/500th.

Flash bulbs SM, SF—1/2 second to 1/100th.

M-2.5, 8.25—1/2 second to 1/20th.

(Continued on Page 48)



Side view showing safety chain attached, viewfinder window from operator's side.

Note "distance beads" on chain for close-up work.

to first, how the information was being obtained and second, how it was being recorded and transmitted to the enemy. The answer in many instances was the Minox. The subminiature negatives were easy to conceal and devious means were found to do so. In some cases negatives were reduced to the size of typewriter dots and they were sent overseas by regular mail.

Agents working under cover found it



Lancaster's (Pa.) New Public Safety Building Has Modern Darkroom



AFINE EXAMPLE OF GOOD darkroom planning is to be found in the new Public Safety Building in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Planned by Police Photographer Robert H. Thompson under the direction of Commissioner of Police Fred G. McCartney, the darkroom has been designed to make the developing and printing of film as efficient and easy as possible.

Thompson (who doubles as Police Secretary) drew on his experience as an Air Force photographer from 1942 to 1946 in designing the facilities, the first such that Lancaster has had. He held equipment costs to only

\$2500—with a big "assist" from Sergeant Edward Van Egri who did the cabinet work.

A full round of police photography—mug shots, evidence and accident shots, of fingerprints and bad checks—is handled efficiently. Features include: filtered water lines with temperature control of the water used; a filter dryer which dries the film in 10 minutes; a contact printer, an enlarger; a recessed drum washer equipped with a mixing valve for temperature control of the water; and a drum dryer. Four safelights provide adequate illumination.

Temperature control of the water has been stressed with an eye to the future and extensive use of color.

Prior to the construction of the building and completion of the darkroom, Thompson had to depend on an outside photofinisher for his developing and printing. Pictures made under these conditions and used in court always had to be verified, then, by the man who did the developing and printing. This is all avoided in the new facilities since film is now always under Thompson's control. An additional advantage, of course, has been found in handling confidential material which can now be kept entirely in the department itself.



BUCHEIMER POLICE ACCESSORIES

Original Designs In Leather Goods

Bucheimer manufactures a full line of leather accessories to meet the most modern requirements of police and law enforcement officers. Many leather goods items have been officially approved by officers of the law in both the UNITED STATES and CANADA. If you are not familiar with the popular Bucheimer products request further details NOW!

For complete information write to:

J. M. BUCHEIMER CO.
TOWSON 4, MARYLAND



SAM BROWNE
BELT

For further information circle #24 on Readers Service Card

Employees (From Page 5)

7. "You Never Get a Chance To Catch Your Breath Here," is a complaint that occurs where officials maintain such a terrific pace in seeking to build higher and higher records that they overlook the effect of such pressure on the members of their staff.

When we hear such a complaint it's time to stop and make a close check up on whether or not we have been overlooking the very advisable procedure of giving our people a chance to stop and relax several times during the work day. While officials can drive themselves endlessly because of the future offered to them in so doing; such a goal is seldom available to the average staff man. Frequent "rest breaks," it has been proven in survey after survey, accomplish more in the long run than such a continued drive.

Law and Order

Indiana State Police Now Drive Newest Law Enforcement Vehicles



Most Powerful Patrol Cars Ever Produced In Volume

You're looking at the most modern highway patrol car now available . . . a car with speed, stamina and stability unmatched in its field. It's the new '56 Dodge "230" Pursuit Car . . . especially designed to meet the country-wide demands by police authorities for higher performance.

Higher performance? Well, rapid acceleration is one qualification every department demands. To meet this, Dodge offers a new Super-Powered Super Red Ram 230 hp. V-8 engine that gives lightning-like response to the driver's pedal. *Stamina?* The answer here is that a current stock model Dodge sedan was driven non-stop for 14 days and nights on the famous Salt Flats at Bonneville, Utah, covering 31,224 miles for an all-time AAA record of 92.86 mph.

This rugged test resulted in Dodge establishing 306 records in all, including every AAA American and International performance and endurance figure for American closed cars over that distance. The

"Pursuit" Car pictured here offers as standard equipment many features that reduce driving hazards and provide greater ruggedness and dependability in hard, daily operation.

Your nearby Dodge dealer will be glad to point these out, along with a host of special options to fit the "Pursuit" Car precisely to your needs. Stop in and talk it over with him real soon.



This new Indiana State Police fleet of Dodge "Pursuit" Cars is equipped with Power-Flite automatic transmissions and push-button controls. There are 4 new '56 Dodge models ideally adapted to Police Service: 2 sedans and also 2 station wagons for emergency duty. All are available with standard transmission or over-drive if desired.

New '56 DODGE "230" Pursuit Car

For further information circle #60 on Readers Service Card

April, 1956

17

Traffic Squad — The Sacred Cow

by

Fred R. Hunt, Chief of Police
Lodi, Calif.



I KILLED THE SACRED COW. I did away with our traffic squad. The personnel went over into the uniform patrol force. There were a number of reasons for it and I think the change will be for the better if the present indications we note and are projecting for the future prove to be valid and reliable. Why did we dispose of the traffic squad as such? Perhaps our experience parallels other small departments. We have 30 men and a city of about 18,000.

The traffic squad consisted of 5 men and staff functions for two of our sergeants. This staff function covered review of our effort in the traffic field with the idea in mind to predict positive action to be taken by the traffic division to reduce accidents. They made surveys and other attendant studies to point up our problems and to direct and co-ordinate the effort of all to make our streets and highways safer. The men covered the city from 7:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. each day. We found about 85% of our accidents were occurring between the aforementioned hours.

The squad had their own vehicle and a three wheeler. They were distinctively marked and equipped to handle most all accident investigations. The men were trained as traffic men and were considered specialists in the field of traffic. Spot maps were maintained for accidents and for enforcement. Driver histories were kept on all who went to court, were warned or cited.

Surveys and studies conducted by the writer disclosed the patrol officer was doing about 25% of his time in traffic law enforcement along with his other duties. Two beats and a traffic man meant 150% of the departments effort if we assume the traffic man put 100% of his time on traffic. The total effort of the department would be 300%. Today we have three beats and each man puts about 50% of his time

in traffic. We still total 150% and each man has greater pointed responsibilities.

Granted traffic is a great problem of any community and there are certain phases of an adequate program which call for a high degree of specialization. We found we were putting more effort in the field of traffic than any other single phase of our work.

To me it was a disproportionate share and an over-specialization. The traffic squad could very easily grow into the "sacred cow" class. When questioned as to shortcomings in performance, a very ready answer was that they had been called upon to handle situations other than traffic. Patrol was inclined to call upon traffic to handle all accident investigations when perhaps ten minutes of time would have ironed out a fender bump.

Another problem presenting itself was the size of the force and the number of men on the street. Since the traffic men covered the entire city, the patrol manpower covered designated beats or sectors. By drawing from the uniform force for the purpose of specialization, traffic, we had to have larger beats and the time element in answering some calls caused unfavorable comment.

Patrol did not consider themselves to be intimately connected with our accident experience but took a great deal of pride in the low burglary and petty theft rates on their beats. They argued they took care of their beats and also worked traffic while the traffic men worked only traffic. Numerous training courses instituted in the department with a view to pointing up that all are law enforcement officers and therefore the goal of the department was the goal of all did some good, but there remained a division within the department. This division caused some men to shun traffic as a detail, and made for traffic men, in some instances, to seek patrol duty even though it meant a 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM shift. Another problem was the fact we did not have enough traffic men to care for the entire program and by setting up the traffic squad we found we cut down on the patrol strength. Then again by spreading ourselves so thin, we interfered with patrol and with our over-all efficiency.

The degree of specialization required to have a traffic squad and an adequate patrol strength, looked good on paper and made for fine, academic reporting. All in all the traffic squad left much to be desired. When the traffic squad

was disbanded the men were put over into the uniform patrol division. With this increase in personnel of the patrol division, we found we could make beats smaller. This intensified our patrol and whatever deterrent value it may have. We left the work of the sergeants in their staff functions the same. The enforcement picture and the accident experience of each beat becomes a more intimate activity of the patrol officer assigned to a beat. His effort is to be measured against his enforcement and accident experience of his beat.

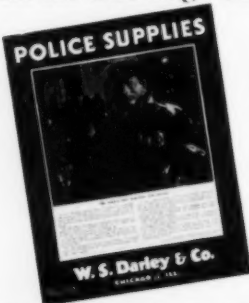
Since all men are trained in accident investigation as well as any criminal investigation they are fitted for the entire responsibility of conducting all investigations on their beats. The sergeants in reviewing their effort and pointing up probable and possible causes for accidents are directing them in their effort to make their beats a safer sector of the community. They are also co-ordinating the over-all effort of the department in our war on crime and the traffic problem. Since they supervise their shifts and relay their findings and other pertinent information to the other shift sergeants. The other shift sergeants are now taking a more personal interest in the activities of their shifts, and men, since they do not have the conflict of interests they had with a split command, i.e., traffic and patrol.

I am not against specialization or even over-specialization. I am not against a traffic squad or a traffic division and would love to have one. But it must be staffed with sufficient men to adequately handle the problem and in my estimation, if the job is to be done, I would have to have at least an equal number of men in traffic as I have in patrol. Knowing that such is beyond the capabilities of the budget dollar we receive for protective services, we had to turn to the next best thing; that is, we had to put the traffic problem back into its place in relation to the problems of the small city police department.

It is too early to evaluate the results of the change. We know further, that we will lose credits when it comes time to make out our traffic inventory, but, in the final analysis, if we can

(Continued on Page 47)

Write for 108 Page Catalog



EST.
1908

W. S. DARLEY & CO.

2810 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago 12, Ill.

For further information circle #7 on R. S. Card

Mexico's Federal Police

By Emil Zubryn

An International Police
Featurette

(Special to LAW AND ORDER)

MEXICO CITY—Mexico also has its own type of F.B.I., under the rather unwieldy title of The Mexican Political and Social Investigations Bureau.

Head of the police network, which handles crime investigations in the 30 Mexican states and territories and the Federal District (Mexico City and environs), is Demetrio Flores Fagoaga. The Bureau head holds the distinction of being the first Mexican invited to attend a six-month course at the F.B.I. Police Academy in Washington.

As a result of his U. S. training, Fagoaga has incorporated many F.B.I. methods into the bureau which, apart from fighting crime, maintains a close tab on all foreigners residing in Mexico.

Although he has the disarming appearance of a college professor, Fagoaga is feared by the Mexican underworld, just as J. Edgar Hoover in the U. S. Once the Political and Social Investigations Bureau steps into the picture, misdoers know that they cannot escape and must face the music.

Fagoaga, whose sartorial splendor won him the nickname of "Beau Brummel" during his nine years as a Mexico City detective, also served as a congressman from his native state of Oaxaca.

A crack pistol shot, the bureau chief does not pack a gun, nor has he ever been known to use one. "All he has to do is smile and say 'Come along,'" associates explained, "and the toughest macho (he-man) docilely obeys." This is not so much through personal fear of Fagoaga as of the all-powerful bureau he represents.

When not chasing down "tough" federal criminal assignments, the bureau works with law enforcement bodies of other nations in extradition proceedings. Mexico, once a mecca for criminals on the lam, is attempting to untangle itself from being a warm, sunny refuge for undesirables. True, many "wanted" international criminals still manage to enter the Republic with forged papers, but the bureau has an excellent record of ferreting out and deporting these unwelcome visitors.

Due to Mexico's close proximity to the United States, there is a very close collaboration with the F.B.I. Aside from exchanging information and fighting dope peddling, white slavery, the international car stealing racket, etc., the two agencies join forces on public occasions where high officials need protection.

Largest joint collaboration were the security precautions undertaken when

the Falcon Dam was dedicated. By special presidential appointment, Fagoaga handled the Mexican end of the international ceremonies, fine-combing the area a week before the meeting of the U. S. and Mexican presidents.

Expert riflemen were scattered in strategic positions at the site. With the dedication on the Mexican side of the border, Fagoaga did not take any chances—he felt personally responsible for the welfare of the two heads of government. The joint police net in the area was not lifted until several days later.

Main twin headaches of the moment are the drives to smash the international car-stealing racket and a revived trafficking in drugs. The

bureau has arrested at least a score of well-organized car-snatching gangs since initiation of a full-scale counter-offensive two years ago, and there is no let-up in discouraging car thievery. The bureau has also stepped up its activities in Tijuana and other border points to smash drug rings before they have a chance to really get settled.

However, for every gang captured, two new ones appear to spring up. Drugs and car stealing are highly remunerative rackets within Mexico as well as in collaboration with U. S. gangs, and the bureau has its hands full in the fight to contain illegal activities.

(Continued on Page 23)

THE Neo-CONVERTER FOR TRAFFIC SIGNALS

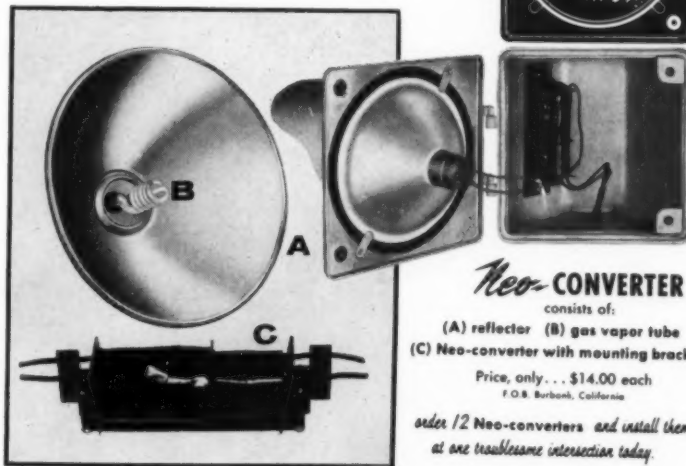
eliminates changing of incandescent bulbs!

... convert your present signals to gas vapor tubes which will not burn out.

... Fits all standard 8 3/4" traffic signals

... same color—same brilliance

... complete neo-converter can be installed in 10 minutes time.



Neo-CONVERTER

consists of:

(A) reflector (B) gas vapor tube

(C) Neo-converter with mounting brackets

Price, only... \$14.00 each

F.O.B. Burbank, California

order 12 Neo-converters and install them
at one troublesome intersection today.

The annoying problem of replacing incandescent bulbs in your signals, especially at inconvenient locations and inconvenient times

..... can be a thing of the past with the Neo-Converter

Write Now for Literature — Dealers Inquiries Invited.

Neo-Flasher MFG. CO. 3210 Vanhalla Drive
Burbank, California

For further information circle #33 on Readers Service Card



South River (N.J.) Public Relations Program

by Guy D. Peck

This police department has found that an intelligent, well-planned program of public relations has improved its standing in the community.

THE 15,000 RESIDENTS of South River, N. J., are becoming increasingly aware of the work and worth of their 20-man police force. Through a comprehensive public relations program the borough's blue-coats are putting across this message:

"The police department is a community service as well as a law enforcement agency. It is the guardian of your property and welfare." These are the words of Chief Matthew G. Zaleski in the introduction to a booklet entitled "YOUR Police Department and YOU."

Some 3,000 copies of the 16-page publication were distributed to homes in the borough early this year. It provides residents with a wealth of reference and police information.

In the introduction, Chief Zaleski explains that the police department's main function is to protect life and property and to apprehend law-breakers. But he emphasizes, "Equally important is the obligation and desire of the police department to continue its work in the prevention of crime."

To properly do its job, Zaleski points out, the department must have the cooperation of the citizens of South River and he declares: "The first step is a complete understanding of the police department duties and the services it is prepared to give. It is desirable that every resident of our community know what he can do to help the police, and himself in the event of an emergency or in a general program of crime prevention."

Therein lies the theme of the department's public relations program: To encourage cooperation of the public with the department in the all important work of crime prevention and detection.

Area newspapers have cooperated in the department's

Left to Right:

Grade students awaiting their turn to inspect Army Duck. The "Duck" was loaned by the Raritan Arsenal for five days.

Entrants checking in at officials table before South River Police for Driving Contest held October 12th 1955—1st Prize \$50 Defense Bond.

Ptlm. M. Vacchio, Jr. and Ptlm. G. Gerekwas instruct a driving contestant in contest.

campaign by carrying news stories and features emphasizing the same idea. Members of the force have undertaken a series of talks delivered at meetings of local service clubs, church organizations and other groups outlining the duties and responsibilities of the department.

A special pitch has been made to the youngsters of the community through planned programs at school assemblies and before recreation groups. A second booklet was published, this one aimed especially at children and instructing them how to take care of themselves in an emergency and how to cooperate with police.

The police are also cooperating with authorities at South River High School where a safe driving course has just been started. The department will sponsor a contest for young student drivers with the emphasis on safe driving techniques.

In all of these activities the theme is the same: The need for understanding of, and cooperation with the police department in its everyday duties. The plan is to make law enforcement a community project. But the publication of booklets and newspaper articles and talks by police officers and promotion of safe driving by young motorists do not comprise the only attempts by the department to get its message across.

Other methods used to bring attention to the department and the importance of its work have been: Purchase of a new police car painted black-and-white in striking contrast to the old plain black models; installation of newest, up-to-date police equipment; and all-out effort to assure full protection for local merchants and industries. Outlines of traffic lanes in the streets were repainted and new ones added to eliminate motorists' confusion at principal intersections; traffic signals too were rearranged to make possible a steady flow of vehicles through town especially during rush hours.

A police drive on traffic violations, stop streets and speeding in particular was undertaken with the explanation that the aim was to keep the borough's streets safe for pedestrians and drivers alike. In addition, Chief Zaleski has planned a conference of police officials with

representatives of the clergy, educators, businessmen and civic leaders to discuss police problems and to seek their views on possible solutions.

What has been the result of the department's public relations efforts? Two incidents typical of others in recent months indicate that the program has not gone unnoticed. One man who witnessed a hit-run accident promptly called police with the license number of the offending motorist. His tip led to the quick arrest and conviction of the violator. When Zaleski made it a point to thank the man for his help the reply was, "That's okay, chief; glad to do it. I know you fellows are doing a job and when I can help out I will. Might need your help some day, you know."

A few nights later a patrolman was bringing in a drunk. The tipsy one rebelled vigorously and went for the officer's gun. As the pair struggled on the sidewalk a motorist drew up to the curb and leaped from his car. With his help the obstreperous drunk was subdued and lodged in a cell. Again, the citizen's reaction to proffered thanks for his aid was a simple "You're welcome; glad to help out."

These two incidents are evidence of an increasing awareness on the part of residents of South River of the work their police force is doing and a willingness to cooperate in that work wherever possible. It was not always like this. As in many other communities there had been a tendency in South River to take the police department for granted. Behind that attitude

was simply a lack of understanding of what the department was all about; a lack of understanding of the complexities of law enforcement work even in a small town.

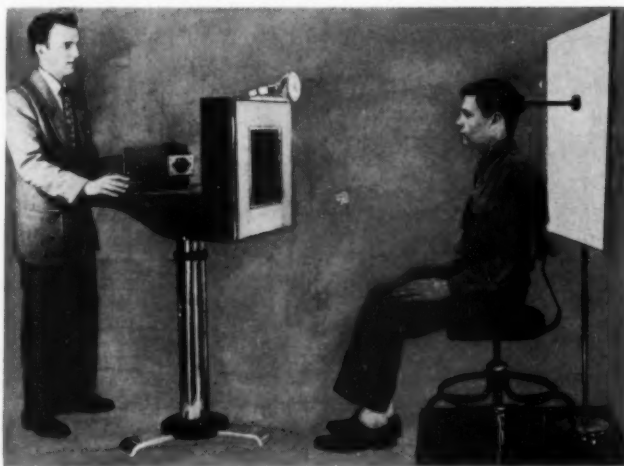
But an event early one morning in May shattered the peaceful community calm and brought dramatically home to residents the importance of their police department. A young displaced person ran amok with a pistol, shot three women relatives and turned the gun on himself as police closed in.

Virtually all members of the department had a hand in the incident and the efficient manner in which the department, operating as a smooth-working team, handled the situation won the praise of municipal officials and the respect of borough residents. It was the type of thing that any police department must be alert to cope with 24 hours a day. It was spontaneous and unplanned. Yet it helped add to an increased public confidence in the department in much the same way the department's public relations program had done.

The program did not come about as a result of a spur-of-the-moment decision. It had its origin in 1953 when the borough's voters rejected a police pay raise in a referendum by a 3 to 1 margin. Zaleski, then a captain, saw the result—only two of 35 such proposals were beaten in the state that year—as evidence of lack of public confidence in the department.

(Continued on Page 22)

SEARCH NO. 1 IDENTIFICATION CAMERA



The Automatic Mugging Camera Outfit — No focusing for each picture.

Press the button and the light frame illuminates — the lens shutter opens — exposure is made — the shutter closes and cocks itself for the next picture — All of this within a half second — very simple and automatic!!

For Standard 4 X 5 Identification Photos

Two poses on one negative —
front view and profile.

A uniform lighting system
eliminates face shadows.

Price complete, ready to use, including;

- 1 Camera, fixed focus type, including self-cocking shutter and coated Anastigmat lens. Camera has sliding, dividing front for producing two exposures on 1 film. Negative size 4" x 5".
- 1 4" x 5" Cut Film Holder
- 1 Focusing Panel
- 1 Table Top
- 1 Upright Base and Column (black and chrome finish)
- 1 Square Lamp Frame with 4 No. 1 Photo Flood bulbs
- 1 Focusing Lamp mounted on top of light frame
- 1 Chair and Background Screen
- 12 foot cord and plug
- 1 Numbering Sign with 160 numbers for serials and dates with imprint of dept. at top.

\$295.00



Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Inc.

BERLIN, N. J., U.S.A.

For further information circle #52 on Readers Service Card

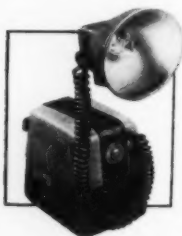



**FOR
COLOR "MUG" SHOTS
use a *Graflex 35*
WITH PUSH-BUTTON FOCUSING**

Projected 35mm color slides are becoming increasingly important in police departments across the country for photo identification and classification. The Graflex 35 is particularly adapted for police "mug" shots in color. Exclusive Push-Button Focusing is the simplest and quickest method ever developed. Spectramatic Flash Settings make indoor flash pictures easy and sure. Also features a fully synchronized shutter with a choice of either a f/2.8 or f/3.5 lens. Graflex 35 color slides come-to-life, critically sharp for positive police identification.

The perfect partner for Graflex 35 color work is the Graflex-made Strobflash portable electronic flash unit. Strobflash eliminates problems such as subject movement and squinting. It has a consistent light output, flash duration and color temperature for color photography.

Strobflash is simple to operate... no on-off switches or controls to forget; it is economical... costing approximately a cent per shot.



STROBFLASH II

GRAFLEX®

For further information see your Graflex dealer or write Dept. LO 46,

GRAFLEX, INC., ROCHESTER 8, N. Y.

For further information circle #13 on R. S. Card



South River (From Page 21)

The problem was two-fold: First, improvement of external relations of the department with the public, and secondly, improvement of internal relations, i.e. efficiency, morale and discipline within the department.

He resolved to do something about it if and when he had the opportunity and the chance came in December, 1954, when he was appointed chief. Zaleski, a veteran Navy flier—he holds the rank of lieutenant commander in the U.S.N. reserves—tackled the latter problem first.

The work within the department took several forms. The four sergeants, each of whom heads a four-man squad, were delegated more specific responsibilities. And patrolmen were assigned collateral duties. For instance, one was given supervision over the department's weapons, another was put in charge of fingerprinting, another photography, etc. And each was encouraged to work for proficiency in his field.

Monthly meetings were scheduled during which officers and men of the department were given a chance to air their gripes and discuss ideas on how the work of the department might be improved. Members were sent to schools in specialized areas of law enforcement work where state police and F.B.I. agents made up the "faculties."

And as the department worked to improve itself and
(Continued on Page 42)



**ANDERSON
POLICE
PROTECTIVE
HELMET**

Saves Lives

**Prevents
Injuries**

**Especially Designed for
MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS**

Laminated fibreglas made to withstand 2000 lbs. pressure per sq. in. Weighs less than 18 oz.

Smart Looking • Highest Quality

Distributed Exclusively By

George J. Cake Co.

Law Enforcement Equipment

Dept. B. P.O. Box 649

Berkeley 9, Calif.

For further information circle #44 on Readers Service Card

Polaroid (From Page 14)
do something correctly or to show them what they're doing wrong. And seeing such pictures right away doesn't give people time to forget what they're doing wrong.

One-minute pictures can be teaching aids at policemen's training schools to show a rookie, for instance, a flaw in his stance on the pistol range or the extra motion he wastes in disarming a gunman.

An officer with a Polaroid Camera in a student driving area can immediately display proof that a high school youngster misjudged white-lined lanes while operating a vehicle.

Further details are available by contacting Stanley M. Cohen, Technical Service Manager, Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge 39, Mass.

Mexico (From Page 19)

Devaluation and new duties ranging up to 100 per cent, imposed by the government on car imports, have put \$9,000 and up price tags on luxury-class cars. This is more than enough incentive for underworld gangs to obtain some of this easy money, despite the irritation of constant police raids.

However, Fagoaga has grimly announced that he is out to crush all racketeering, internally and internationally, and he has proved to be a man not easily dismayed by initial reverses.

BEST PRICES...
BACKED BY THE
BEST SERVICE!

Smith & Wesson
HAND GUNS
•
HOLSTERS
•
BILLIES
•
HANDCUFFS
•
RELOADING EQUIPMENT
AND COMPONENTS
•
SERVICING — REPAIRING

Scores of leading law enforcement groups use the Williams facilities because the prices are right—delivery is prompt and the service department, considered one of the finest in America, backs up the equipment. The Williams service department handles 12,000 to 15,000 guns annually. And it is open 7 days a week so that you can obtain the speedy service you need.

LOAD YOUR OWN

By loading your own, you can get better ammunition (to your exact requirements) at about one-fifth the cost of factory ammo. This means that your department can do five times the shooting for the same price. And hand loading is easy. Try it. We stock all leading lines of hand loading equipment plus the components.

FREE FOLDER

Our special police bulletin gives you complete information. Write for your copy today!



WILLIAMS GUN SIGHT CO.
"On the Range"



7204 LAPEER RD.

DAVISON 18, MICHIGAN

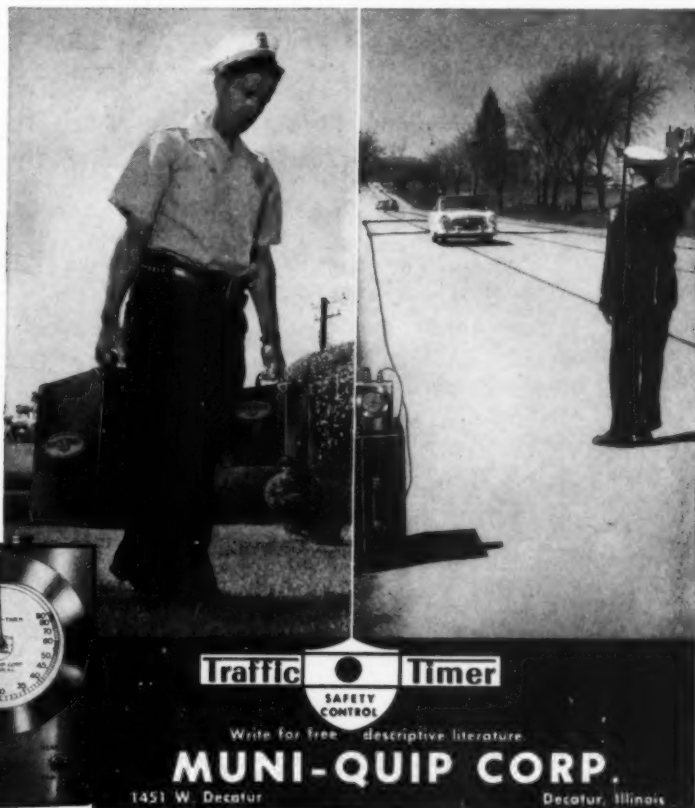
For further information circle #71 on Readers Service Card



"Accurate Speed Control"

Traffic Timer times traffic in either direction—one way operation with only one man. Large lighted dial for easy day and night reading. You can select the vehicle to be timed.

Traffic Timer is powered by battery or car cigar lighter. 60 ft. road tubes. Cables wind on built-in free running reel with handle. Signs are available that make motorists safety conscious. Traffic Timer drives accident curves down—promotes driver caution.



Traffic **Timer**
SAFETY CONTROL

Write for free descriptive literature.

MUNI-QUIP CORP.

1451 W. Decatur

Decatur, Illinois

For additional information circle #77 on Readers Service Card



Primary Police Functions

An In-Service Training Aid

**Handling Police Work At Parades,
Crowds, Fires
Part III (continued)**

by Bruce Holmgren



EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the concluding chapter on the "Handling of Crowds." Next month begins a very helpful series on "Directing Traffic."

Typical Emergencies That Arise

In any kind of crowd situation there are certain things requiring police action that are almost certain to come up. The police officer assigned to the crowd must be prepared to handle them. These emergencies and incidents include some or all of the following, plus an indefinite number of variations on them:

1. Giving first aid treatment to those who become ill or who are injured in the course of the crowd situation.
2. Arresting violators of ordinances and regulations, and collecting evidence against them.
3. Lost children and adults who have become "missing."
4. Excited, perhaps frantic people who are looking for lost children and missing persons.
5. Actual major crime arising in the area as an incident of the crowd, such as motor vehicle larceny.

Most of the experts writing and speaking on crowd control will list these five as being important police responsibilities in the course of handling an anticipated or unanticipated crowd.

Expect These Things. It is important for a police officer on patrol to keep these things in mind. Reason for this is that the handling of a crowd is not a normal, every-day police duty. Especially in the smaller communities, there is little opportunity to "practice" crowd control, so the alert police officer remembers that a crowd condition may arise at any time, due to unforeseen incidents.

Even with an anticipated crowd, with the best of supervisory planning, a police officer who is accustomed simply to the routine of his beat may find his job difficult. He should remember that policing a crowd calls for a change of mental gears. Many things he does are unusual and are done only to facilitate the policing of the crowd, such as holding back traffic several minutes (instead of the usual 20 to 40 seconds) before changing the phase.

It Takes Good Work. In short, handling a crowd requires the best in the policeman. All of his skill and technique come into play at once, and the worst of it is, he has a real audience to watch and criticize his work. This is not to suggest that a policeman should judge his action in terms of how he thinks the "grandstand" will like them, but rather it does suggest that he

take special care to do a good job. It is well for an officer not experienced in crowd control to be deliberate. Very few police tasks, other than such obvious emergencies as reviving a drowning victim, call for split-second action during crowd control operations.

Rather, the policeman should take his time, should not let the crowd rush him. If a vehicular or pedestrian jam arises, the officer should take a minute or so to study things, to plan a course of action. Further, he does all this with patience, a sense of humor (we drive this point home hard because having a sense of humor makes police work a lot easier) and an even disposition.

Handling Information Seekers

A special phase of crowd control work, in any crowd situation, is the need of giving information, including the supplying of information to the press. It is very important that any police officer in any crowd situation can answer the questions of any of those present. For example, an athletic event often draws strangers who will have to ask directions to various places. A spontaneous crowd, such as at an explosion scene, will be composed almost entirely of people seeking information.

Similarly, when "something big" of any kind (that draws a crowd) happens, press, radio, and TV people are sure to show up. They will ask many questions of the police and the police officers on assigned posts can be very helpful by supplying information. This does not mean giving a reporter information which only a commanding officer is authorized to give, but rather, it means cooperating with the press.

Help Them Get It Straight. In other words, a TV cameraman may want to know if he can take an alternate route to reach the scene, going around the bulk of the crowd. A news service man may wish to know where to find a telephone or a telegraph office. Or, representatives of the press may need help in knowing where to get the facts. While the policeman on the scene cannot give them a story as such, he can help them to the extent of directing them to persons and offices where their questions will be answered.

Much has been said and written about the friction between the police and the press. While both sides can document their cases without difficulty, the policeman on the scene of an emergency, crowd, or incident can do a great deal to help the interests of both—by recog-

(Continued on Page 42)

POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY

with the PACEMAKER GRAPHIC



INTRODUCTION

Photography plays an increasingly important part in law enforcement work. It has proven an invaluable aid in making and preserving records, establishing evidence and is practically universally accepted as legal evidence in courts of law.

There is such a wide range of photographic application in police work that no camera can perfectly serve all phases. However, if one camera is selected to provide the greatest amount of picture-taking ability, it would have to be the Pacemaker Graphic 45.

The present Graphic camera, made by Graflex, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., represents over sixty-five years of constant improvement and development. During this time the Graphic has acquired a reputation as the most versatile camera made anywhere. No other camera at any price can do so much, so satisfactorily, as the Pacemaker Graphic. It combines rugged dependability with unmatched versatility.

The purpose of this booklet is to inform you of a few of the many ways the Pacemaker Graphic is now serving police departments throughout the world . . . and to acquaint you with the many versatile features found only in this camera, features that have made it the "workhorse" of 9 out of 10 of this country's press photographers.

Photography at the Scene

In police work, there is no way of knowing where or when a situation will arise that will require photographic coverage. Many police departments have prepared themselves to meet this situation by equipping their accident cars with Pacemaker Graphic cameras. Then their police officers arrive at the scene properly equipped for action before any evidence is removed or destroyed. It has been proven that police officers can be trained in a matter of only a few hours to take good evidence pictures that will stand up in courts of law.

The usual events at which police photographers should be present are accidents, crimes of violence, burglary and arson cases.

ACCIDENT

Automobile accident photographs comprise the greatest percentage of evidence photography. Photographs taken at the scene of an accident are of utmost importance in courts of law, especially if taken immediately after the accident. These pictures help juries reconstruct the actual happenings, the condition of the pavement and other physical conditions at the accident scene which may be unnoticed or forgotten by witnesses, especially if there is a long interval between the accident and the trial.

The over-all scene, telling the complete story, is usually the most important picture that can be taken at any accident. In many cases, additional pictures are needed from various angles to tell a complete story. You can never take too many photographs—you can take too few.

These photographs may show:

1. the point of impact between the cars or the object struck;
2. the skid marks showing their beginning and end, and their direction;
3. pictures taken from the drivers' field of view as they approached the scene;
4. any obstructions to the drivers view, such as parked cars, fences, trees, billboards and the like;
5. photographs taken from the position and eye level of any witnesses to the accident;
6. any defects in the automobiles not caused by the collision that could have been a cause of the accident, such as missing or faulty headlights or decals on the windshield obstructing the drivers field of vision.

All photographs of this type that have an actual bearing on the cause and effect of the accident play an important part in fixing guilt on the party responsible. For this reason it is likewise important not to show objects and conditions that are irrelevant and might cloud the facts.



These two photos illustrate the importance of taking evidence shots from more than one position.



ACCIDENT COVERAGE AT NIGHT

A great number of accidents occur during the twilight and evening hours when artificial light must be used to illuminate the accident scene. For "painting" a night scene with light or for daylight fill-in flash, Strobosflash electronic portable flash units are recommended. They are easy to operate with no switches or controls to forget. The accident cars arrive on the scene ready to take any necessary photos in an instant.

An example of a Strobosflash unit teaming up with the Pacemaker Graphic for night accident photography is illustrated in the photo on the right.

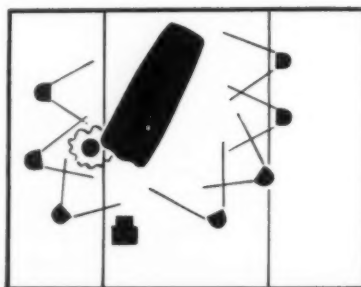
The police photographer placed his Pacemaker Graphic on a tripod at the driver's eye level. The shutter was set on time and opened. The photographer then "painted" the scene with light by firing the Strobosflash unit every 7 to 9 feet at a distance of 20 to 30 feet from the accident. He then returned to the camera and closed the shutter.



Night accident photograph taken by Pacemaker Graphic with Strobosflash.

The flash should be pointed at a 45° angle away from the camera, diagonally towards skid marks, road surfaces and cars (see diagram).

A Pacemaker Graphic equipped with a Graphic Rangefinder is especially adept for critical, pinpoint focusing at night or in poor light. A built-in Rangefinder projects two beams of light upon the subject. The camera is focused until the two beams are exactly superimposed, which indicates the point of correct focus.



VIOLENCE

The Pacemaker Graphic is the ideal camera for the coverage of crimes of violence. The photographer should record everything at the scene that has a bearing on the crime. These photos provide a valuable aid to the police in solving the crime as well as in presenting evidence to the jury.

The first photo taken should be of the over-all scene, including the victim.

Pictures of the victim should also be taken for identification purposes and to show any visible injuries that may have been the cause of death. The weapon used in the criminal act, as well as any bloodstains or other evidence having a bearing on the crime, should also be photographed.

The ground glass focusing of the Pacemaker Graphic is the most accurate method used to get critically sharp detail in these photos. The entire scene or bits of evidence can be examined on the ground glass for centering and to be sure that nothing is left out of the picture.



This bloodstained footprint found on the tile floor at the scene of the crime helped to convict the murder.

Courtesy of the Rochester (N.Y.) Police Department

The large 4" x 5" negative taken by a Pacemaker Graphic can be enlarged to 16" x 20" or larger for positive identification purposes without loss of critical sharpness of detail.



At the accident scene a photograph should be taken of any skid marks. They represent one of the most important pieces of evidence that can be introduced at court. The length of the skid mark should be measured with a steel tape.

USE OF MULTIPLE FLASH

All rooms that might have a bearing on the scene of the crime should also be photographed. The best procedure is to photograph the rooms from each end. Sometimes it may be necessary to show the full depth of an apartment hallway, stairs or group of rooms through which the criminal entered or escaped.

In the hallway photo you can see how this was done with the versatile Pacemaker Graphic camera, a Graflite flash

unit and two Teleflash slave units spaced 25 feet apart. The Graphic was set on a tripod and focused at a point midway in the hall. The shutter was tripped. The flash of the Graflite flash unit attached to the camera activated the light-sensitive phototubes of the Teleflash units, causing them to flash in synchronization. The result is a fully illuminated hallway and a photograph that can be used to present undeniable evidence to a jury.

Teleflash provides the most practical system for using multiple flash lamps. They can be used indoors or at accident scenes as "slave units." Teleflash units do not have to be connected to the camera. They save valuable time at the scene of the crime . . . can be set up fast . . . need no connecting cords.

BURGLARY

In many instances, all of the evidence needed to prepare a case for a jury can be obtained with a Pacemaker Graphic. At the scene of a burglary, the important and most obvious items to be photographed are:

1. the points of entrance and exit
2. the damage done in entering and leaving for identification of the tools used.

Tools such as jimmies, axes and crowbars used to force entrance usually leave an identifying impression on the surface at the point of entry. A Pacemaker Graphic photograph, sufficiently enlarged, will contain enough detail to provide adequate proof for court presentation.

Proper lighting is essential for such pictures. Strong side lighting can bring out impressions on glass, indentations in a document or on a highly reflected surface. Even a heel print on glass will become visible for photography when a beam of light is directed almost parallel with the surface being photographed. A strong sidelight has revealed impressions on the surface of pads of paper, in one instance placing the finger of guilt on kidnappers.

Enlarged photographs matching a chisel with the markings found at the scene of the crime have been used as



An enlarged photograph being taken at the point of entry using the long extension bellows of the Pacemaker Graphic.

evidence in many cases. The Pacemaker Graphic equipped with a Graflarger Back and Stand can be used as an enlarger. The Stand will also serve for routine copying of documents such as fraudulent checks, handwriting, anonymous letters and the like. The long extension bellows of the Graphic permits making extreme close-ups—with 5" lens $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

ARSON CASES

In cases of arson it is often quite difficult to obtain a conviction. The incriminating evidence is often destroyed in the fire. Good photographs, however, can play an effective part in introducing evidence to juries.

Photographs in cases of suspected arson should be made of each side of

the building showing the over-all damage. Any evidence of "runners," paths of paper or other inflammable material used to carry the fire from one room to another should be photographed. Gasoline cans or other material that may have been used to start the fire can be the determining factor in apprehending an arsonist. Photographs showing where and in what condition these incendiaries were found should always be included in the photo report.

Stroboflash electronic flash units are especially useful in arson photography work. It hasn't the harsh quality of ordinary, undiffused flash. Stroboflash emits uniform light over the average field of view, doesn't have "hot spots" which might conceal important evidence as to where the fire began.



In this case of suspected arson, a pillow was used to prevent the escape of smoke from under the door. This photo, plus the matching by the FBI Laboratories of an unburned match found at the scene and a packet of matches found on the suspect, helped to bring about a conviction.

Courtesy of the Rochester (N.Y.) Police Department

PHOTOGRAPHY AT HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters photography is that part of police photography that is carried out in the crime laboratory to help prove the guilt or innocence of suspects and to solve crimes. It comprises all the latest photographic methods. These methods vary according to the

size of the crime detection laboratory, which may range from a completely equipped department, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation operates, to a small police laboratory equipped with a Pacemaker Graphic, Graflex Speed Tripod, Stroboflash unit, Graf-

larger Back, Graflarger Stand, and a minimum of developing and printing equipment.

Here are a few of the ways the Pacemaker Graphic is being used in the police laboratory.

IDENTIFICATION PHOTOS OR "MUG SHOTS"

One of the most important uses of the Pacemaker Graphic in the lab is for the taking of front and profile views of suspects' head and shoulders, commonly known as "mugging." A Graflex Dividing Back permits this to be accomplished on one piece of film, affording economy in both materials and filing space.

These photographs should be as true a likeness of the subject as possible, showing any prominent facial characteristics such as moles, scars and the like. The side view will show the general profile and any identifying features on the side of the face. Another recommendation for identification pictures is the taking of fullview shots of the suspect in his natural standing position. Suspects are often more easily identified in this position by victims. It is easier to take full-view pictures, in an ordinary sized room, with a Pacemaker Graphic that has a wide angle lens.

Stroboflash II, an electronic portable flash unit, can be used, with or without a battery booster, to take headquarters "mug shots." Any movement the suspect makes will not blur the photograph because a Stroboflash II can stop all normal action, since the duration of the flash is approximately 1/1000 second. This rapid flash makes eyes look normal, also, for the picture is taken before the suspect squints, blinks, or the iris contracts. Stroboflash is extra rugged . . . designed for day-in, day-out service in the lab or in the field. A booster AC line can be used in a semi-permanent installation.

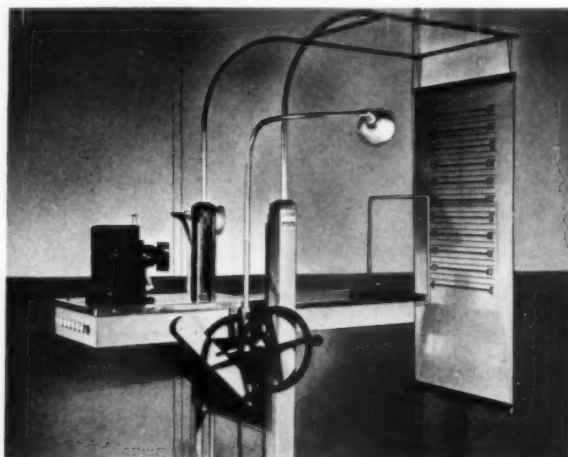
PHOTOGRAPHING WOUNDS AND BRUISES

The photographs of any wounds or bruises represent the most important piece of evidence in assault cases. Before the photograph can be accepted as evidence in court an over-all shot of the victim's face, identifying the damaged area, is needed. Frequently the negatives must be exhibited in court to prove that they have not been retouched. Here again, a large Graphic 4" x 5" negative is best.



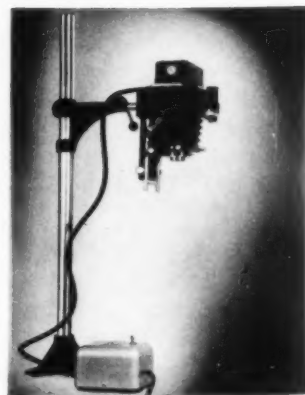
Here are typical front and profile photos of a model taken with a Pacemaker Graphic and standard focal length lens. Both exposures were made on one sheet of film by using Graphic Dividing Back.

Courtesy of the Rochester (N.Y.) Police Department



When a considerable number of criminal photos is regularly taken, a permanent fixed identification set-up may be desired. This would include camera, supports, lights, height markers and identification information. The 35mm Graflex Photorecord Identification Camera (above) can be used. It is equipped with a focusing 84mm f/5 lens with X-type shutter for Stroboflash.

The Graflarger converts any Pacemaker Graphic into an efficient horizontal enlarger in seconds, for making enlargements to any practical size. With the addition of the Graflarger Stand it can be used as a vertical enlarger to make up to 11" x 14" enlargements on a baseboard or table, or larger when turned horizontally. The stand is also ideal for photographing small objects or copying documents.



FINGERPRINT PHOTOGRAPHY

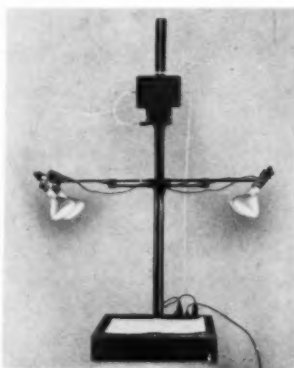
Fingerprint photography in the field as well as at headquarters can be handled by the Pacemaker Graphic. The matching of a person's fingerprint found at the scene of the crime with those taken at headquarters is one of the strongest pieces of evidence in law enforcement work. Additional photographs should be taken of the area where the prints were found for as complete a picture of the scene as possible.

In presenting fingerprint evidence to jurors, an 8" x 10" enlargement should be made for easy identification. Negatives, whenever possible, should be made without dusting powder. The prints should be flatly lighted by a lamp on each side of the camera. A high contrast film should be used to make the print most legible. Fingerprints should be photographed as near actual size as possible with a ruler included to aid focusing and to show the relationship between the image size on the ground glass and the actual size.

Process film is generally used for fingerprint photography. In cases where the print is on colored surface, Process Pan may be used to bring out greater contrast. Where fingerprints are discovered on a background of two or more colors, a filter used with Process Panchromatic film and the correct dusting powder will bring out the contrast between the fingerprints and the background.

PHOTO COPYING

One of the most widely used services of a police headquarters photographic department is copying. This may include the copying of fingerprints, stamps, fraudulent checks, stains, photographic prints and other pieces of evidence. The Pacemaker Graphic with its long extension bellows can also serve in this capacity. With its normal lens, an image can be copied full size on the film. Using a shorter focal-length lens, the Pacemaker Graphic will magnify the subject being copied with no lost detail.



An ideal camera for making identification records is the Grafex Photo-record Microfilm Outfit, complete with focusing panel, stand, base, lighting assembly, focusing lamp, and foot pump. It is equipped with a 75mm f/4.5 lens and can be used to record photographs, documents, checks and other evidence.

PHOTOGRAPHY OF INVISIBLE EVIDENCE

Ultraviolet, infrared and Kodalith techniques are three methods commonly employed in police photography for the examining of questioned documents and other invisible evidence material.

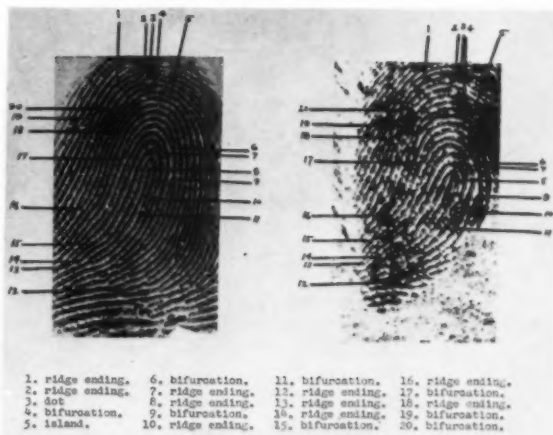
The evidence is first examined in a darkened room by ultraviolet light. If fluorescence can be seen, it is photographed. A Pacemaker Graphic is used equipped with a Wratten 2A or K1 filter, which absorbs all the ultraviolet light and transmits only the visible light produced by fluorescence.

If there is no fluorescence in the evidence, then a straight ultraviolet light photograph is made either by illuminating the material with ultraviolet light in a darkened room or by illuminating the evidence with regular photofloods in a lighted room. In the latter case, an 18A ultraviolet filter, transmitting only the near ultraviolet radiation, is used.

If neither of the ultraviolet photographs is successful, then infrared photography is used. The Pacemaker Graphic is equipped with an infrared Wratten 87 filter, and special infrared films are used.

As a last resort, Kodalith Film can be used. This film is extremely high contrast and magnifies small differences which are present but invisible to the naked eye. The 18A Ultraviolet Filter is often used in conjunction with Kodalith Film.

Ultraviolet can be used to reveal



The value of employing one composite photograph of fingerprints for jury presentation is illustrated in this photo. The latent fingerprint (right) found at the scene of the crime and the headquarters fingerprint (left) can be easily compared and identified by the jury through this step-by-step procedure.

Courtesy of the Rochester (N.Y.) Police Department

stains on clothing, laundry marks, alteration of forged checks and documents, fluorescent powder marks on clothing and hands.

Infrared photography will reveal pencil marks on charred paper, erasures and forgeries of documents, subdermal bruises, stains on clothing.



(TOP) Charred paper as it appears by regular photography.

(BOTTOM) The same charred paper flattened out between glass and photographed on infrared film with the Wratten 87 filter.

Photo by Connecticut State Police, Bureau of Identification

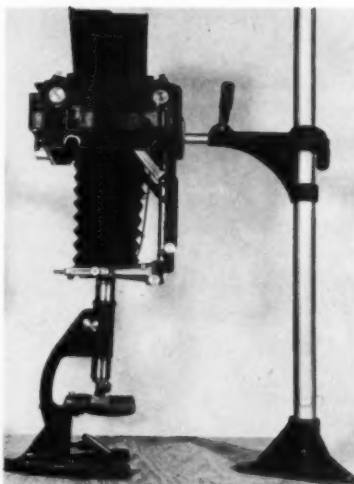
COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

Color photography with the Pacemaker Graphic and Graphic 35 are becoming of increasing importance in law enforcement work.

Pictures taken at the scene of the crime in color have proved effective when introduced to the court as evidence. The juries see the crime just as it was seen by the police officers, helping them to better judge a case.

Color photography has been used successfully to point out cause of death, as in strangulation cases. The telltale welt and burn marks on the throat of the victim are easily discernible.

Projected 35mm color slides are also being used by police departments across the nation for photo identification and classification. A suspect's complexion, hair and other facial characteristics appear as they are exactly and aid in positive identification. The Graphic 35 with Push-Button Focusing, plus the built-in Spectramatic setting for correct color flash settings, is particularly adapted for police "mug shots" in color. The Graphic 35 has a full synchronization range. Shutter speeds from 1/300 second to 1 second plus bulb afford a wide range of exposure control. Scuff-proof covering and corrosion-proof finish—the finest of any comparable camera—offer a ruggedness that will stand up under heavy police duty.



**PACEMAKER GRAPHIC® ON
GRAFLARGER STAND SET NO. 4
FOR PHOTOMICROGRAPHY**

PHOTOMICROGRAPHY

Photomicrography consists of the taking of evidence photographs through the use of a microscope. This may be accomplished with a Pacemaker Graphic, a Graflarger Stand and a microscope adapter. Photos taken in this manner show a great magnification on film, and enlargements can be made for presentation as evidence in courts of law. Lighting the evidence may be done by

an incandescent microscope lamp or an arc lamp when higher magnification is required.

Photomicrography is commonly used for the comparing of markings on bullets, handwriting, alterations in documents and other sundry pieces of evidence.

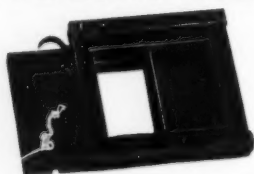
PHOTOMACROGRAPHY

Photomacrography is the direct enlargement of a small object without the use of a microscope. This type of police photography is generally used for ballistic comparison of two bullets after photomicrography has established the fact that they were fired from the same gun.

The Pacemaker Graphic can be equipped with a Micro-Tessar or a Micro-Raptar short-focus lens for high magnification of the bullet markings. The magnification desired is dependent upon the size of the lens and the bellows extension of the camera.

The bullets are photographed separately. Identification points can be plotted on the ground glass of the Pacemaker Graphic so that comparison shots of both bullets will coincide. Photomacrographs can be enlarged for presentation as evidence at court. A composite picture made from the test and evidence bullet photograph will reveal the coinciding points.

PACEMAKER GRAPHIC® 45 ACCESSORIES



GRAFLEX DIVIDING BACK

The Graflex Dividing Back permits taking two exposures on a single piece of film, thereby cutting film costs. Extensively used in police identification work. Two models, for 4 x 5 Graflex and 4 x 5 Grafluk Backs.



120 ROLL FILM HOLDER

Roll Holders adapt Pacemaker Graphic to use low-cost, daylight-loading, black and white or color No. 120 roll film. They are easily attached and have a dark slide which permits removal at any time.



ACCESSORY LENSES

There's nothing like having different focal length lenses on hand to solve difficult photographic problems. A variety of high grade, color corrected and coated wide angle, normal and telephoto lenses in synchronized shutters is available for Pacemaker Graphic cameras.



GRAFMATIC® SHEET FILM HOLDER

Works in conjunction with the Grafluk Back, holds six sheets of film for fast picture-taking at the scene. An automatic exposure counter tells the number of exposures made even photographs the number on the film for later reference.



GRAPHIC® POLAROID BACK

The Pacemaker Graphic equipped with a Polaroid Back provides "pictures-in-a-minute." Provides a positive check for evidence shots before the evidence is removed.



GRAPHIC-GRAFLEX PHOTOGRAPHY

Over 400 pages of technical information on photography with the Pacemaker Graphic. Covers all types of pictures, black and white or color.

ONLY the Pacemaker Graphic® 45 has all these Outstanding Features



- 1 FOLDING OPEN FRAME VIEWFINDER
- 2 GROUND GLASS FOCUSING
- 3 TUBULAR OPTICAL VIEWFINDER
- 4 BUILT-IN FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION
- 5 GRAFLOK BACK
- 6 VERNIER TYPE FOCUSING
- 7 DOUBLE EXTENSION BELLOW
- 8 RISING, TILTING, SHIFTING FRONT
- 9 BODY SHUTTER RELEASE
- 10 DROP BED
- 11 FOLDING INFINITY STOPS
- 12 INTERCHANGEABLE LENSES

• **THREE TYPES OF FOCUSING** — ground glass, coupled rangefinder and vernier scale.

• **THREE TYPES OF VIEWFINDERS**—ground glass, optical and telescoping frame.

• **THREE TYPES OF SHUTTER RELEASE**—body release, cable release or solenoid.

• **THREE TYPES OF FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION** — built-in shutter, solenoid or focal plane.

• **THREE TYPES OF NEGATIVE MATERIALS**—accepts sheet, roll or film pack. Also 60 second pictures with Polaroid Back:

• **BIG NEGATIVE SIZE** — easy to handle in processing, permits easy re-touching.

• **INTERCHANGEABLE LENSES** — permits use of lens best suited for the job.

• **DOUBLE EXTENSION BELLOW**—permits extreme close-ups and 1:1 copying.

• **COUPLED RANGEFINDER ACCESSORY**—makes focusing precise and accurate.

• **OPTICAL VIEWFINDER** — has parallax adjustment and accepts masks for matching various lenses.

• **OPEN FRAME FINDER** — has parallax adjustment, telescopes when not in use. Perfect for fast action shots.

• **MULTIPLE FOCUSING SCALES** — provide accurate focusing for a variety of lenses.

• **DROP BED**—takes camera bed out of range of wide angle lens field.

• **RISING, SLIDING, TILTING FRONT** —controls perspective and overcomes distortion.

• **GRAFLOK BACK** — accepts all Graphic film receptacles for sheet, roll or film pack, the Polaroid back and the Graflarger enlarging back.

• **HONDURAS MAHOGANY BODY** —absorbs shock and impact, provides the most durable body on any camera.



TELEFLASH

Teleflash is an extremely useful accessory that adds time-saving and picture-taking versatility to police photography. Teleflash can be best described as a B-C powered slave unit. It can also be used as a regular B-C flash unit when connected directly to

a shutter with built-in synchronization. The complete outfit includes the Teleflash built into its own reflector, four 30-volt Minimax batteries, a phototube (for slave operation) adjustable Swivel and Universal Quick-Change Clamp.

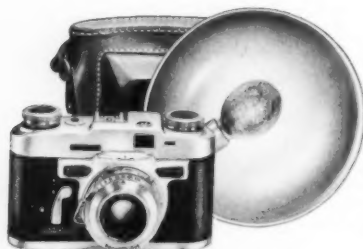


STROBOFLASH PORTABLE ELECTRONIC FLASH UNITS

Stroboblast makes the police photographer's job easier. It is compact, portable, and delivers thousands of flashes from repeating flash tube. There are no switches or controls to forget, no liquids or hazardous fluids to spill. Operates safely and efficiently under all weather conditions.

Available in three sizes, Stroboblast I, II and IV, to meet every pic-

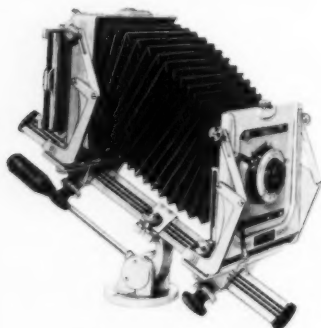
ture-taking assignment in the lab or at the scene of the crime. The new Stroboblast IV features the exclusive "4-Way Power Selector." A flick of the convenient control switch on top of the unit provides either 50, 100, 150 or 200 nominal watt-second operation to meet every photographic situation.



GRAPHIC® 35

The Graphic 35 is made to order for the production of black and white or color slides. Ideal in police work for color "mug shots" and criminal identification. Its exclusive Push-Button Focusing is the easiest, most convenient method ever developed. Spectramatic Flash Settings eliminate arithmetic when using flash for indoor

color. Precision-made, all metal, die-cast body, full 50mm Graflar f/3.5 or f/2.8 lens. Built-in rangefinder is easy-to-use split-image type. The Graphic 35 can be equipped with a Proximeter I, II or both, for extreme close-ups, utilizing the built-in range and viewfinder. Close-ups as near as 8½" from the camera can be taken.



GRAPHIC® VIEW II

The Graphic View camera is being used as standard equipment in many police photography laboratories. It takes crisp 4x5 negatives for needle-sharp enlargements and is available with a Graflok back which permits interchangeable use with Pacemaker 45 accessories. A 16" bellows extension permits one-to-one copying even

with lenses up to 8". It's capable of full-size and enlarged copying, will take fingerprints on curved surfaces and on large areas where regular Fingerprint Cameras cannot be used. The Graphic View II features all-metal construction in a durable hamertone finish.

GRAFLEX®

Prize-Winning Cameras

GRAFLEX, INC., ROCHESTER 8, N. Y.

Consult the yellow pages of your phone book for the Graflex Dealer nearest you



The Law Enforcement Digest

Gerald S. Arenberg
Editor

EDITORIAL—"THE PRESIDENT'S NOTEBOOK"

EDITOR'S NOTE: Our newly elected president Frank J. Schira has been a police officer for many years. Serving in Europe during World War II he won for himself a distinguished service record. He is active in the American Legion, Amvets, VFW, and in Boy Scout activities. In addition to his civic interests Officer Schira is a active Army Reserve Captain. His wife and young son are justly proud of their family head, our new president.

My Policy for the Administration of the Police Association

When informed by the board of directors that I had been elected President from the ranks of membership I determined that my term of office would be a period in which our association established itself as the largest, most influential police organization in the United States.

My first official act as President of the National Police Officers Association of America was to sign a resolution calling the attention of the United States Congress to the alarming situation concerning narcotics use in this country today. This resolution was read into the congressional digest by our own legislative representative and Chairman of our advisory board, Dr. Lois L. Higgins. The result of our combined efforts was a new law which raised the penalties for the sale of narcotics and put teeth into the hands of the law enforcing agencies who handle these problems.

I called a meeting of the national advisory board during which board members voted on the establishment of a Citizens Advisory Council of the leaders of industry, labor, social services, religious, etc., to assist our association in fulfilling its national program.

In our 1956 program we plan first to increase our membership strength. Being the only association to which all professional law enforcement officers may belong, with equal rights, and without honorary or associate members, we expect to obtain the reputation of the nations foremost police association.

Further plans were discussed and a committee appointed to establish a home and rest haven for police officers-members. The idea of having accommodations

for winter vacations at cost to members was introduced into our plans. A target date of 1958 was set. Another committee was appointed to develop the Walker Safety Award which will be used to commend all police officers and departments who reduce traffic accidents and fatalities. The award is to be a co-sponsored project of our association and the Walker Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wisc. As president I promise that our nation will become aware that we are as important to the well being of the community as are the doctor and lawyer. We will, with your support, become a never ending program to build the prestige that belongs to our profession. God willing, we will do what no other local police association has been able to do—make us again into a profession that no person may ever be ashamed.

Member Only Three Months, Slain By Teenager

Officer Harold H. Pearce, member of the Independence Police Department, Iowa, was slain by the shot gun blast of an Illinois teen-ager on January 5th, 1956, only three months after having become a member of the National Police Officers Association of America.

Police Officer Pearce who was riding with his partner Henry Funk gave chase to a speeding car early on the morning of January 5th. Speeds that reached at times over 100 mph were to no avail to the teen-agers who had stolen the car in Illinois. Curbed by the police car the three boys and two girls in the car were returned to the Sheriffs Office in Independence. Faking illness, Jack Nutter, 18, went into the washroom, climbed out the window, dropped to the ground, and returned to his car where he had secreted a shot gun. He walked back into the station where Officer Pearce was sitting with one of the young girls. Nutter told the officer to drop his gun and as Pearce rose from his chair, Nutter shot him at a point blank distance. Officer Pearce was killed instantly. His partner Henry Funk held the other prisoners at bay and called for help. Within a short time 300 police officers from the state and county were in action. Nutter was picked up a few hours later and offered no resistance. Nutter was sentenced to hang on February 18th, 1957, for the murder.

A check was sent to Mrs. Pearl V. Pearce, his widow in the amount of \$500.00 from the association. This association deeply regretted the death of such a fine officer who showed so much consideration for his wife and children by providing them with some emergency comfort in such unforeseen circumstances as this.

President
Frank J. Schira



An Explanation to Readers

A rapidly growing young organization, the National Police Officers Association recently asked LAW AND ORDER if it could provide the vehicle for its monthly messages to its members. As this material would often be of broad interest to all our readers, and as all members of NPOA would also be interested in LAW AND ORDER, it seemed sensible to carry the

NPOA pages in LAW AND ORDER. The Association pays for this service, and all members of the Association receive this publication. However, there is no official connection between LAW AND ORDER and any association. The friendly cooperation being exchanged does not affect the independence of NPOA or LAW AND ORDER. William C. Copp, Pub.

Inside The Secret Service

By

U. E. Baughman

Member of Advisory Board N.P.O.A.

Chief, U. S. Secret Service

Treasury Department

The United States Secret Service is not a cloak-and-dagger organization—except in some movies, or in stories written by people who don't know any better.

Actually, the Secret Service was established in 1865 to crack down on counterfeiters, and the suppression of counterfeiting is still one of its major law-enforcement jobs. It has several other duties, all clearly defined in Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 3056. Its greatest responsibility is the protection of the President of the United States and members of his family, of the President-elect, and of the Vice President at his request.

Currently, the biggest law-enforcement problem of the Secret Service is the suppression of the forgery and fraudulent negotiation of Government checks, with some 3,000 new cases received for investigation every month.

Other phases of Secret Service work involve investigations of violations of the Gold Reserve Act (illicit traffic in gold), investigations relating to embezzlement and certain frauds by employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, or national farm loan associations.

Secret Service headquarters are in the Main Treasury Building in Washington, D. C. Throughout the United States, and in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, are 57 Secret Service field offices, each supervised by a Special Agent in Charge who reports direct to the Chief. All Special Agents in Charge are men who have advanced through the ranks, and most have been in the Secret Service for 20 years or more.

In recruiting special agents, we require that applicants have a degree from an accredited college or university, and preference is given to those college graduates who have completed courses in Police Administration.

We also prefer to recruit men between the ages of 25 and 30, in first-class physical condition, capable of doing efficient work as members of the White House Detail, if necessary. The White House Detail is a group of agents who travel with the President and who must constantly use good judgment, discretion and tact.

All applicants for appointment as special agents must undergo rigid character investigations and pass a U. S. Civil Service examination.

If appointed, a special agent begins his training on

the job, working with experienced investigators. In addition, he must do a prescribed amount of studying from books on various phases of criminal investigation and criminal law, and be able to write reports showing what he has gleaned from such studies.

The new appointee serves a probationary period of one year. If, during that time, his supervisors decide that he is not qualified to be a special agent, he may be dropped from the rolls.

If he completes his probationary period satisfactorily, he will take a six-week course in the Treasury Enforcement Training School, which it attended by agents of all Treasury Enforcement bureaus (Narcotics, Customs, Internal Revenue, Coast Guard, Secret Service). He will also complete a five-week course in a Secret Service School designed to give our special agents a thorough indoctrination in the specialized fields in which the Secret Service works.

Throughout the United States the Secret Service has less than 250 special agents to conduct its investigations. Most of these have shown a desire to make a career of their Secret Service work, and the personnel turnover is therefore at a minimum.

Entrance salaries are governed by standard Federal Government pay scales and usually start at GS-7 (\$4,525), depending upon the applicant's education and his past experience in conducting criminal investigations.

Under existing Federal retirement law, a special agent of the Secret Service may, with the consent and approval of the Chief, retire from the Service at the minimum age of 50, provided he had completed at least 20 years of service as an agent. For each year of creditable service he will be given a pension equal to two per cent of his average salary over any five consecutive-year period, not to exceed 60 per cent. In other words, if an agent is 55 years old and has completed 30 years of creditable service, he may retire on a maximum pension of 60 per cent of his best five-year average salary. With 25 years of service, his pension would total 50 per cent of his five-year average salary.

Any additional information regarding qualifications for appointment to the Secret Service or to other Treasury enforcement agencies should be obtained from regional offices of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

National Police Officers Association
Gerald S. Arenberg, Exec. Secy.
30 West Washington St.,
Chicago 2, Ill.

Dear Sirs,

I am a full-time Police Officer employed by the following department
and would like further information about NPOA.

Signed

Address City State

Date

Law and Order

SHOULD
en or a
leather.
INSIDE
leather,
\$2.50 ea
IDENTIFI
to hold
the furni
et flap).

STATE
Finest 7
with hec
12 loop
ny model

PALIS.

ALESSIO POLICE EQUIPMENT



Off Duty Equipment

SHOULDER HOLSTER. Made for all type
pens or automatics. Made from high grade
leather. \$4.25 each
INSIDE THE PANTS HOLSTER. 6 oz.
leather, with nickel plated, non-rusting
\$2.50 each
IDENTIFICATION & SHIELD HOLDER.
to hold shield & identification card.
be furnished in black or tan leather
(at flap). \$1.50 each



STATE TROOPER SPE-
Finest 7 oz. bridle, cow-
with heavy duty hard-
12 loop model \$9.50,
no model \$10.00



STAR, one of the lowest priced handcuffs on the market today, made of
high grade steel, light weight, 10 oz. pick resistant locks, will not lock
till applied on prisoner, with two keys . . . Nickel plated. Price: \$5.95

JA 34 Handcuff Case
High quality Black 7 to 8 oz.
Bridle Cowhide leather. Price:
\$1.50

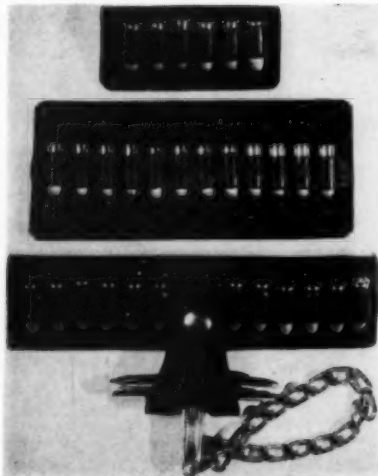


**No. JA1315 Sam Browne
Belt and Swivel Holster**
These Sam Browne Belts are
made of the best 7 to 8 oz.
Bridle Cowhide Leather. These
belts can be furnished in black,
white or tan leather. When
ordering be sure to include
waist measurement. Price: \$10
per set for any style revolver.
Sam Browne Belt alone—\$6.00



Q10 Off Duty Holster
Black or Russet leather avail-
able. These first quality, finely
stitched holsters, very popular
for off duty wear. (Available
in both foreign and domest-
ic revolvers or automa-
tics.)

Price:
Q10 for all 4" barrel revolvers \$3.50
Q11 for all 2" barrel revolvers \$3.00

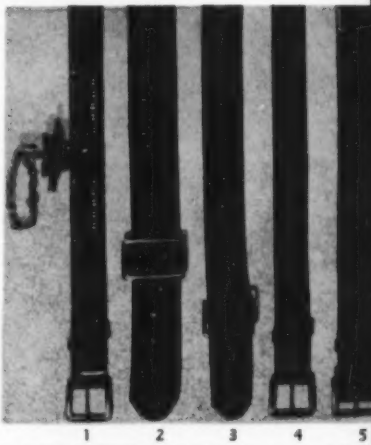


OD1 OFF DUTY CARTRIDGE HOLDER.
Made especially for off duty wear.
Can be ordered in black or tan to fit 1 1/4"
belt. \$7.50
**JA24A SAM BROWNE BELT CARTRIDGE
HOLDER.** 2-piece heavy duty, available
with 6 loops \$3.95 each, 12 loop \$1.50 each
**JA25 COMBINATION CARTRIDGE HOLD-
ER.** Can be made to fit any belt—specify
belt width. 6 loop \$1.25 each, 12 loop
\$1.50, Twister \$1.25

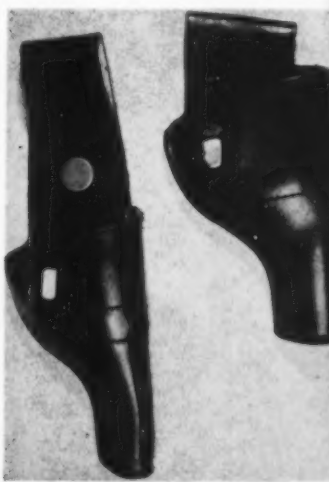
SPRING SPECIAL
M1 Shield Case included
free on all orders received
during month of April.



M1 SHIELD CASE.
Velvet lined, com-
pletely stitched
black cowhide
leather. Protect
your shield when
off duty with this
handy case. \$7.50
each



1. **JA36C COMBINATION BELT.** 12 loop and Twis-
tler attached 1 1/2" wide. Made from 7 oz. brid-
le cowhide. Without Twister \$2.75, with Twister \$4.
2. **JA135 SUMMER BELT.** Made exactly like Sa-
Browne belt except furnished without should-
strap. Excellent for summer wear. With 12 loop
attached \$4.75 each, without loops \$4.00 ea-
3. **JA35H HOOK ON BELT** 1 3/4" wide. 7 oz. brid-
le cowhide, solid brass buckle & hook. \$2.25 ea-
4. **JA36 STANDARD POLICE BELT** 1 1/2" wide. 7 oz.
cowhide \$1.50 each
5. **JA35 GARRISON BELT** 1 3/4" wide. 7 oz. cowhide
with solid brass buckle. One of our best sellers
\$1.75 each



JA115 SWIVEL CATCH HOLSTER. Made from
finest 7 oz. cowhide. Swivel loop or swivel
hook to fit Sam Browne belt. Spring catch
to secure revolver. \$7.00 each
JA11 CATCH HOLSTER. Made to slide on
belt. 7 oz. cowhide, spring catch to secure
revolver. \$5.50 each

PH1 HEAVY DUTY PEN, PENCIL HOLDER. Made
to fit up to 2 1/4" belt. 7 oz. bridle, cowhide, made
specially for police work \$1.00 each

**BE SURE TO INCLUDE WAIST MEASUREMENT WHEN ORDERING BELTS. BE SURE TO INCLUDE
MODEL, MAKE, CALIBER AND LENGTH OF BARREL OF REVOLVER WHEN ORDERING HOLSTERS.
BE SURE TO INCLUDE CALIBER OF CARTRIDGES WHEN ORDERING HOLDERS. ON ALL ORDERS
OF LESS THAN \$10.00 Please enclose 25c to cover postage and handling charges.**

QUANTITY PRICES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST. DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

JOHN B. ALESSIO

SERVING MAJOR CITIES FOR OVER 30 YEARS

CL-6-9771

For further information circle #3 on Readers Service Card

PALISADE AVE.

CLIFFSIDE PARK, N. J.

Weapon-Wise

A Technical Report on Weapons for Law Enforcement

Elementary Marksmanship PART III

HANDLOADING FOR HANDGUNS is done for one specific purpose other than economy and that is to obtain a more accurate load. Of course a secondary reason which I have mentioned, is obtaining a more pleasant load to shoot. The handgun loads with which we will be concerned in succeeding parts of this series will be only cast and lubricated lead-alloy bullets. One exception will be the 230 grain jacketed bullet in the .45 ACP caliber.

Bullets for handgun loads are generally selected on the basis of accuracy alone since trajectory in flight is not important at ranges under 50 yards. Since trajectory is not considered vital we then do not have to concern ourselves with high efficiency ballistic shapes necessary for greater ranges. Granted the lower velocity handload bullet is affected to a degree by the wind but this is unimportant since accuracy is the overshadowing requirement. Provided a bullet shape proves accurate, its other qualities are not considered. Contrary to what the average person would think the finest accuracy is obtained with the poorest shaped bullets. Wad cutters, semi-wadcutters having a full cylindrical shape or a small rounded or tapered point forward of a sharp shoulder and cylindrical shape have proven most accurate.

Alloys of lead have been experimented with extensively and recommendations range up and down the scale. Lead alone is not suitable for casting bullets inasmuch as it is too soft and does not resist the thrust against the rifling as it is propelled down the bore. In addition pure lead cast bullets leave an accuracy destroying lead deposit on the rifling and also once cast they are easily damaged.

Therefore a hardening agent, or agents must be added to the lead to make it a satisfactory bullet material.

Lead is almost always alloyed with tin which hardens it. Lead-tin alloys are satisfactory when used with suitable powder charges. Lead-tin has a desirable feature in that it alloys easily and has a low enough melting point to make it suitable for the individual handloader to work without elaborate melting equipment. Tin has anti-friction properties which have a slight tendency to reduce the probability of leading. Lead and tin form a true alloy in that they remain mixed in the molten state as well as after the metal solidifies. However even this characteristic has limitations because lead will only retain approximately 11% of tin in solid solution above the percentage the excess tin will crystallize out in the form of pure tin crystals as the metal cools. These crystals are generally evenly distributed throughout the alloy.

Antimony is also used to harden lead, but antimony will only form an alloy with lead in the molten state, and once the alloy freezes or solidifies the antimony will crystallize out. Upon investigation of a lead-antimony alloy in the solid state it will be found that pure antimony is surrounded by pure lead. The addition of antimony to a lead-tin alloy has an advantage in that it raises the melting point giving a harder alloy with the antimony crystals surrounded by lead-tin. This harder alloy gives a harder bullet less liable to gas-cutting or fusion. *Note*—in casting alloys with antimony it is important to check and correctly size the bullets because antimony expands on cooling. Therefore antimony alloys cast larger than others. The aforementioned crystalline separation of the antimony in a bullet alloy is not overly objectionable in itself provided reason-

by
David O. Moreton,
Technical Editor



able care is taken in casting the bullets to keep the alloy well mixed to secure even distribution of the crystal structure throughout the bullet.

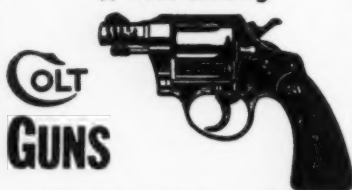
Lead has a melting point of 327.4 degrees c. and tin has a melting point of 232.9 degrees c. Antimony has a melting point of 630 degrees c. Of the three metals, lead has the highest specific gravity (weight by volume) tin is next and antimony is lightest. While in a molten state the lighter metals rise to the top of the melting pot. If the melting pot or electric furnace draws molten metal from the bottom of the pot and the metal has been allowed to stand without stirring, the alloy lying in the bottom becomes rich in lead and rich in alloying metals on top. Tin does not rise to the top when used in the proper quantities or percentages as much as antimony.

Note—When casting bullets keep the molten metal well stirred in order to get bullets of a uniform alloy and uniform density. Recommendations as to the correct alloy compositions are made as follows: For revolvers no softer than one part tin to forty parts lead. Alloys as hard as one part tin to ten parts lead or one part tin, one part antimony to twenty parts lead may be used. Extensive tests using two parts tin, two parts antimony to ninety-six parts lead have proven highly satisfactory.

For automatics—one part tin to ten parts lead or one part tin, one part antimony to twenty parts of lead. Alloys as soft as one part tin to twenty parts lead may be used but the soft bullets are easily damaged.

The Lyman Gun Sight Company of

POLICE EQUIPMENT
Leather Goods - All Accessories
★ Free Catalog



WE BUY - SELL - TRADE
ED AGRAMONTE INC.
201 WARBURTON AVENUE
YONKERS, N. Y. YOnkers 5-3600

For further information circle #2 on R. S. Card

AMMUNITION



Reload a whole carton for the cost of a few rounds of factory ammunition. Shotgun shells, rifle and pistol cartridges can be reloaded safely and easily with an inexpensive set of famous IDEAL Reloading Tools. 164 page IDEAL Reloaders Handbook ... \$1.00, post-paid. Free folder on request.

THE LYMAN GUN SIGHT CORP.
MIDDLEFIELD, CONN.

For further information circle #40 on R. S. Card

WANTED

Sell me your Antique Guns
Old Colts — Derringers —
Freaks — Oddities — Curiosities
TOP PRICES PAID

Robert Abels

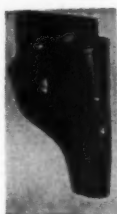
860 Lexington Avenue
New York 21, New York
Phone REgent 4-5116

For further information circle #72 on R. S. Card

DE MAYO POLICE HOLSTERS

Manufacturers
of the
**SURE LOCK
POLICE
HOLSTER**

Send for
our free
catalog



SPECIALISTS and CONSULTANTS
FOR ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT
EQUIPMENT SINCE 1913

GUNS - BOUGHT - SOLD
TRADED and SERVICED

**AUTHORIZED FACTORY
DISTRIBUTOR**



Known to the Police since 1913

EUGENE DE MAYO & SONS

376 East 147 St., Bronx 55, N. Y.
MOtthaven 5-7075-6

For further information circle #8 on R. S. Card

PISTOLS • AMMO

SMITH & WESSON — COLT
HI-STANDARD — STURM, RUGER

Shipped prepaid. Be sure to get our quotations.
Lowest prices. We trade your old guns.

SPECIAL
MARLIN 336A 32 SPECIAL
LIMITED QUANTITY \$49.50
24" BARREL LIMITED QUAN.

WRITE FOR LIST
CHARLES DALY, Inc.

"SHIPS PREPAID"
Dept. CP, Elmsford, New York
Exit 8 on the New York Thruway

For additional information circle #43 on R. S. Card

POLICE UNIFORMS and EQUIPMENT

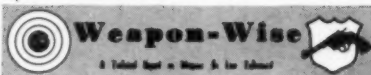
Write for
our New
Circular #76

Russell Uniform Co.

192 LEXINGTON AVE.,
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 6-0828



For further information circle #25 on R. S. Card



Middlefield, Connecticut has available a number of prepared alloys ready for use as follows: Ideal No. 2—ten parts lead, one part tin, one part antimony. Ideal No. 4—one part tin to twenty parts lead. Ideal No. 6—one part tin to forty parts lead.

It is an excellent idea for the department or individual handloader to keep a record of what alloy or alloys are being used and to what success. At the same time it is necessary to record the various powders and charges used. It should be pointed out that such a record is useless unless the alloys can be duplicated. To do this either commercially pure metals or alloys of known composition should be used.

For information's sake I am listing the more common commercial alloys which if obtainable can be used successfully. The percentages are only average inasmuch as commercial alloys need not be accurate for satisfactory results in their particular field.

COMMERCIAL PIG LEAD—99.6% pure lead may also contain tin, silver, zinc or antimony in varying amounts but in quantities too small to appreciably affect the hardness of the lead.

BLOCK LEAD—Purchased in plumbing shops, it may vary and contain other metals in unknown quantities, it must be judged upon its hardness.

BLOCK TIN—The commercial grade of tin, while not pure does not contain enough other metals to concern the reloader.

ANTIMONY—Usually contains impurities having little effect on its function in a bullet alloy.

LEAD PIPE—99.6% pure lead, same as commercial pig.

TYPE METAL—a good alloy without too much doctoring but hard, usually 82% lead, 3% tin and 15% antimony.

SALVAGED .22 CALIBER BULLETS—Salvaged from indoor gallery ranges this alloy contains a small amount of hardeners and tin must be added by weight—5% for most purposes and 10% for hard bullets.

LEAD STORAGE BATTERIES—89% to 91% lead with balance antimony. At least 5% of tin should be added and commercial lead added to achieve the desired softness.

CABLE SHEATHING—98.5% pure lead—slight impurities may contain varying amounts of antimony or tin.

In the works at Sturm Ruger factory in Southport, Connecticut is a lightweight deluxe model single six, scroll engraved with smooth walnut grips. Available this spring.

Smith & Wesson has a new cannon for those who are dissatisfied with the

(Continued on Page 39)

Still - -

America's Foremost

**Smith & Wesson
and Police Equipment
Distributors!**



We carry a complete line of
**Smith & Wesson Revolvers,
Handcuffs, Badges, Holsters,
Sirens and equipment you need.**



Our new catalog mailed to your department upon request.

Don't discard your old guns!! Trade them in to us for new revolvers or other equipment.

Charles Greenblatt

3 CENTER MARKET PLACE
NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

For further information circle #14 on R. S. Card

POLICE GUNS

fast delivery -
prepaid.

Free
Catalog



We
buy
used
guns.

ROBERT S.
FRIELICH

611 Broadway, New York 12, N. Y.

For further information circle #74 on R. S. Card

"LIFETIME" PLASTIC POLICE CLUBS

carrying our famous
GUARANTEE

"If you break it - return it
for a new one
FREE"

SIZES—
8" to 16" Clubs
20" to 26" Nightsticks

SEND FOR OUR NEW BROCHURE
AND PRICE LIST.

Manufactured by
S. H. RICHARDS CO. P.O. Box 181
West Springfield, Mass.



For further information circle #75 on R. S. Card

"According to Law..."

Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law



Degree of Care

Defendant, a police officer, was informed, at about 11:45 A.M., that the manager of a liquor store was detaining an unidentified man. The latter had been caught trying to steal some bottles of liquor. As the defendant approached, the man broke away and ran from the store.

Defendant shouted for the thief to stop but he kept running. The officer shot at the leg of the thief. The bullet apparently ricocheted from the pavement and struck the infant plaintiff who had been walking in the direction toward which the shot was fired.

The merchandise, which had been abandoned in the store, was valued at \$36.89. The only divergence in the testimony is as to the estimated number of people in the vicinity of the mishap at the time. The estimates range from "a few" to 20 or 30 persons.

Defendant was sued for negligence and the jury exonerated him from liability. Plaintiff appealed.

The Superior Court of New Jersey reversed the lower court decision and ordered a new trial. It held that, un-

der the circumstances present, the defendant committed an unjustifiable, illegal and wrongful act in discharging his gun at the fleeing petty thief.

"The present case is based on negligence—failure to observe the legal obligation to exercise reasonable care. The degree of care deemed reasonable is that which is commensurate with the natural and probable risks and dangers attending the particular undertaking. Firearms are universally regarded as dangerous instruments and an elevated degree of reasonable care and caution is to be exercised in their use.

"On the facts, the inference is irresistible that plaintiff's presence on the sidewalk was within the circumference of defendant's outlook. It is deducible that in his haste he ignored the presence of pedestrians on the street."

Prejudicial Remark

Defendant was convicted of assault with intent to commit rape. His defense was alibi. On appeal, he cited as error the admission into evidence at the trial of testimony by a police captain that he was convinced of the defendant's guilt.

The police captain had been called as a witness by the State. On cross examination, the following occurred:

"Q. Would you have any doubts as to his innocence? A. I don't get that.

"Q. Would you have any doubts in your mind about this man's guilt? A. Is that a question? Do you want me to answer it?

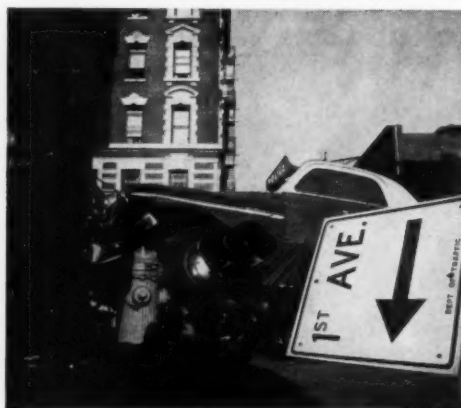
"Mr. Gerofsky: Answer the question.

"The witness: He is as guilty as Mrs. Murphy's pet pig. Do you want to ask me why?

"Q. No. Then you are very convinced about that? A. You asked me for my opinion and I just answered my opinion."

The Supreme Court of New Jersey held that the act of the prosecutor in intervening to instruct the police captain to answer on cross examination whether he had any doubts as to the defendant's guilt, after the captain hesitated, was error.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF "INEFFECTIVE WARNING DEVICES"



N. Y. Daily Mirror Photo

Collisions of Police Cruisers with other vehicles can be avoided **SIRENO** has developed a 99% effective unbeatable team of warning devices.

↓
IN THE
J-1-B
Underhood
Siren



↓
AND
The No. 192
"Revolvo-
Ray"
Sealed Beam
Revolving
Light



DON'T WAIT FOR THE INEVITABLE TO HAPPEN WRITE TODAY FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION. MORE THAN 47 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING QUALITY SIRENS AND LIGHTS.

THE SIRENO CO. INC.

Dept No. 41
214 William St., New York 38, N. Y.

For further information circle #27 on Readers Service Card

"Sensing a favorable advantage from the mistake committed by defendant, the prosecutor quickly intervened where he should not have and directed the witness to answer. It was not within his province to regulate the procedure or to prompt the witness to answer, especially when the police captain, awed by the unprecedented inquiry, hesitated. The prosecutor violated his duty to 'consistently refrain from any conduct that is lacking in the essentials of fair play.' While no exception was noted and no request made to have the jury disregard the remark, the prejudice created was so great as to constitute error substantial and vital, requiring notice and reversal of the judgment."

Entrapment

Defendant was charged with concealing or selling or facilitating transportation or concealment of heroin which had been imported into the United States contrary to law. Several purchases of heroin were made by a special employee, Gerald Hudson, who was engaged for the purpose by a federal narcotics agent.

Hudson testified that the defendant received the money on the occasion of the first transfer. Both he and the agent, who was hidden in the back of Hudson's car, heard her say, at the time of the second transfer, that she might make further sales of another type of the same drug to Hudson. Defendant denied the acts charged.

On appeal from her conviction, defendant argued that the District Court erred in failing to grant her request for an instruction to the jury based on entrapment.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed the judgment. It held that the mere fact that Hudson was instructed by the federal narcotics agent to make an effort to purchase narcotics from the defendant and was given funds for this purpose does not establish an entrapment when there was nothing to indicate that she was persuaded to do an illegal act foreign to any existing intention on her part.

"The gist of the defense of entrapment is the commission of the crime by the government's agent for the purpose of prosecuting the defendant, the latter not having any previous intention to commit it. The accused must have been an innocent person whom the government seeks to punish for an offense which is the product of the creative activity of its own officials.

"For the offense to originate in the mind of the defendant, it was not necessary that the defendant be the instigator of the particular sale or act, but only that she have the general intention to commit such an offense whenever the opportunity offered.

"It is not important, therefore, that the government sets the stage and provides the aid, incentive and opportunity for the commission of the crime,

for the defense of entrapment fails unless it appears that the defendant has done that which she would never have done had it not been for the urgings and encouragements of the government's agent."

Weapon-Wise . . . (From Page 37)
power of the .357 Magnum. The new .44 Magnum revolver figures to be just about twice (based on energy figures) as powerful as the .357 Magnum using the new 240 grain Remington Magnum ammunition.

CROSSING GUARD HATS

Used by Policewomen Throughout U.S.A.



- Interchangeable Crowns
- Usable Any Season
- Can be Dry Cleaned
- Only \$11 each
- Additional Crowns \$2 each

M. G. KANTOR & COMPANY

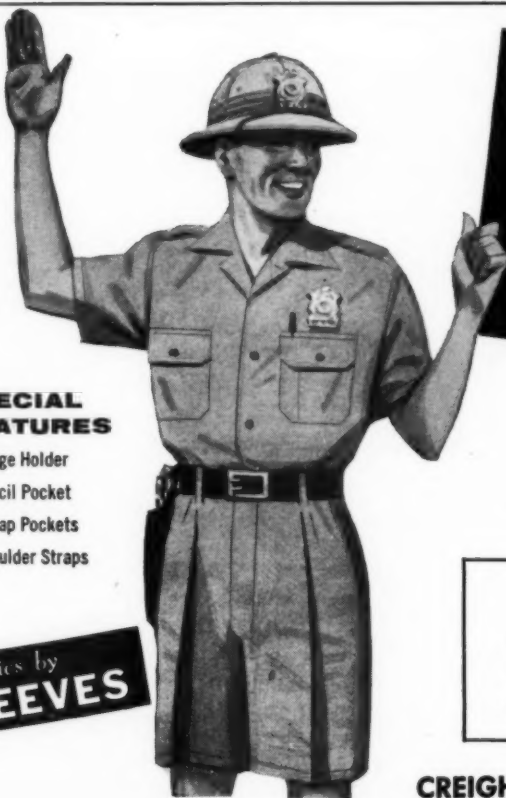
40 West 37th St. New York 18, N. Y.

For further information circle #85 on R. S. Card

SPECIAL FEATURES

- Badge Holder
- Pencil Pocket
- 2 Flap Pockets
- Shoulder Straps

fabrics by
REEVES



CREIGHTON POLICE SHIRTS

For Year-Round Comfort

Available in the new type comfortable
Short Sleeve Model or Long Sleeve Model
which can be worn with or without tie

2x1 COMBED POPLIN

Mercerized, Sanforized, Tough Poplin in
a Variety of Police Colors. Nickel Grey —
Aero Blue — Navy Blue — and others.



CREIGHTON SHIRT CO., INC., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

For further information circle #36 on Readers Service Card

Chiefly Chatter



Carl Mezo

Chief of Police, Festus, Mo.

EACH DAY, here at LAW AND ORDER, we receive many letters from chiefs all over the country. We get to know these men as well as if we had a face-to-face interview. This month we have selected Carl Mezo, Chief of Police in Festus, Missouri to do a little "chat-ter" about.

Our first contact with him was back in the early days of our publication, 1953, when he dropped us a note telling us that our magazine "promised" to be helpful to him. At that time his department had no car, nor had they a radio. The obtaining of police equipment was quite a problem. Chief Mezo arranged with his local Radio Station KJCF to allow him a daily period to broadcast items that would assist the police in doing a better job. He had been appointed to fill out the term of the former chief who resigned because of poor health. Since we first corresponded together, he has been elected three times and has served under as many different mayors. It is evident that his radio program was good public relations and the citizens of Festus are satisfied with the job their chief is doing.

Chief Mezo is not a native of Missouri for he was born at Elkhville, Illinois. His father was a coal miner and the chief's first job was as a loading machine operator. He attended school in Franklin and Williamson Counties during the era when the Shelton-Burger gang and the Mine Massacres were making national headlines. In one of his letters the chief says, "So . . . early in life I saw what happened to rebels against law

and order . . . some of my school chums were killed or are now serving terms for murder."

The violence of his early environment must have had a profound effect on Carl Mezo. He began training and studies for the ministry and in 1934 he was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church. When World War II started he resigned from his church and volunteered as a Chaplain.

After the war ended, he bought a grocery store which was combined with a restaurant. In 1945 he first came into the law enforcement field as a special officer in West Frankfort, Illinois. About that period in his life he says, "In one year I met more people in police work who needed a helping hand and guidance than I'd ever been able to contact in my church experience." He, however, never discounts the value of his ministerial training in police work.

In 1947, the opportunity came to him to accept an appointment as chief of police in the near-by town of DeSoto. He was sent to a school of law enforcement at State University, Columbia, Mo.

In 1952 Carl Mezo was appointed Chief of Police in Festus. He was not a stranger to this town for back in the days of 1946 he worked as the circulation manager for the local newspaper and also had a man-in-the-street radio program.

Festus, Mo. is a city of about 6000 people. It is located 28 miles south of St. Louis on U. S. Highway 61 and 67. It can be classified as a Mississippi River industry town. Most of the citizens work at the plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Mississippi Chemical Co., Dow Chemical Co., and Herculaneum St. Joe Lead Co. The town is now in the process of annexing another 3000 people in a sub-division. Due to its location the main street of Festus carries a traffic load equal to a community of 20,000 people.

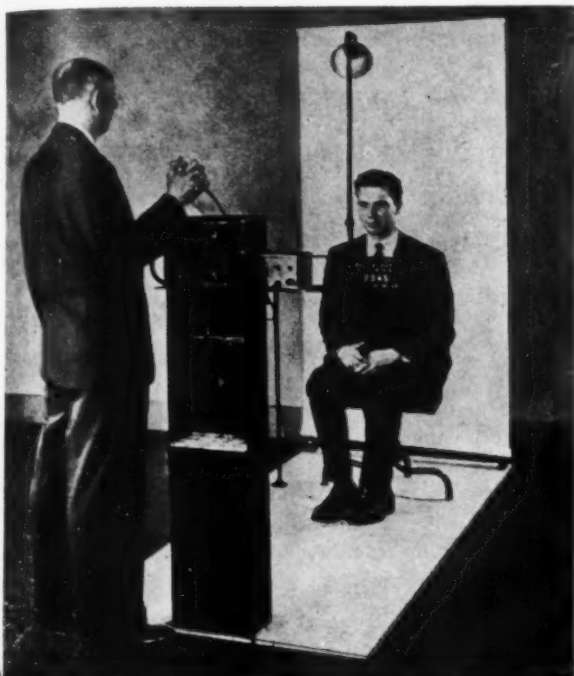
One of the most exasperating conditions with which many police chiefs must contend is the un-certainty of a re-appointment when an administration changes. We asked Chief Mezo which would he prefer, to be elected or to be appointed, inasmuch as he has had the experience of both systems. He says that at the present time his administration would agree with his re-appointment, but he is happy to leave the choice with the people of his community. "The uncertainty of not knowing who will succeed the leaders now in power, plus my past experience is too painful and fresh in my memory. Under the elective form a chief must have the good-will of those he serves and by his ability to perform his duties as a law enforcement officer win his election." By this method he is accountable to the majority of people and not to a small group or individual. He adds quickly "I do not want to give the impression that an elected officer's life is a bed of roses, there is a stress and strain that accompanies the 'running for office' that is wear and tear on a man."

Chief Mezo was fortunate enough to have the owner of the local radio station, Mr. Donald M. Donze, on the

(Continued on Page 51)

OPERATION "SIMPLICITY"

with FAUROT'S COMPLETE LINE of PHOTOGRAPHIC and IDENTIFICATION EQUIPMENT



NO. 860—POLICE PHOTO IDENTIFICATION UNIT—Furnished with a convenient and practical CAMERA STAND. Its three compartments accommodate exposed film holders, unexposed film holders, and identification numbers. The camera has a dividing back for front and side views of a prisoner on one 4" x 5" film and a self-cocking shutter operated by the new FAUROT SYNCHRO ELECTROMATIC SHUTTER AND LIGHT CONTROL. By simply pressing a button, this novel adaptation permits instant shutter release at the time both shutter lamps have reached their maximum brightness from previous dim illumination.

The swivel chair is held in a fixed position.

The background shade is supported by a metal frame, and the removable number board is supported by a metal rod which rotates on a separate post. Both the frame and the post are attached to the wood base.

THE ENTIRE UNIT IS DESIGNED FOR FAST AND SIMPLE ASSEMBLY.

UNIT INCLUDES

* PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, with self-cocking shutter and solenoid * CAMERA STAND with 3 shelves * EXCLUSIVE FAUROT SYNCHRO-ELECTROMATIC SHUTTER AND LIGHT CONTROL * CUT FILM HOLDER * SWIVEL CHAIR * SHADE * (2) Light fixtures permanently affixed to camera platform * Replacement photoflood lamps * Identification numbers and holder * Wood floor base with shade and number board support * Rear floodlight fixture and lamp.



NO. 327—Identification Numbers and Holder—Used to identify prisoners. The numerous grooves within the frame of the Holder, which measures 8" x 4", permit easy interchanging of the numbers. The white letters and numbers photograph excellently against the black background.

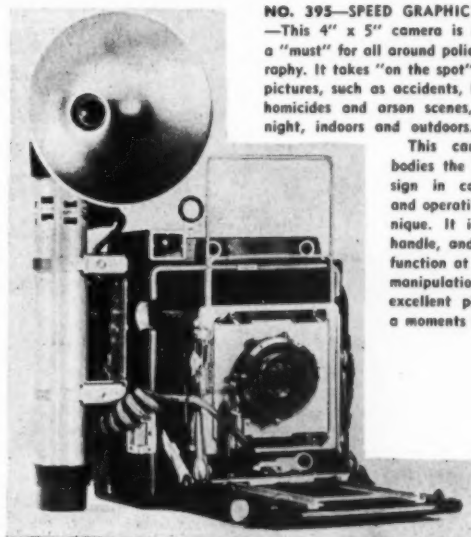
The name of your department is included with this outfit together with numerals for numbering of prisoners and numerals for the date. A pin and ring device holds board in position on the prisoner.



NO. 353 — Identification Scale—Registers every 1/4 lb. up to 300 lbs., and measures 1/4" from 30" to 78". It is accurate, sturdy, and easy to read.

NO. 395—SPEED GRAPHIC CAMERA—This 4" x 5" camera is considered a "must" for all around police photography. It takes "on the spot" evidence, pictures, such as accidents, burglaries, homicides and arson scenes, day and night, indoors and outdoors.

This camera embodies the latest design in construction and operational technique. It is easy to handle, and all parts function at finger tip manipulation to take excellent pictures at a moments notice.



Prices F.O.B. Faurot Plant N.Y.C.
No. 860 \$585.00 No. 327 \$9.00
No. 353 \$ 57.00 No. 395 on request

FAUROT, INC., 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF CRIME DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION EQUIPMENT
JOHN A. DONDERO — PRESIDENT AND SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR

For further information circle #89 on Readers Service Card

NEW! SELF-CONTAINED WATSON-HOLMES FINGER PRINT CAMERA!

A complete outfit that meets the specific needs of the law enforcement officer!

- ★ Takes pictures in corners — under ledges.
- ★ Uses standard flashlight batteries.
- ★ Corrosion resistant.
- ★ Uses standard lamps.
- ★ Entirely self-contained.
- ★ Takes 2 1/4" x 3 1/4" — Black & White or color pictures.

★ Complete with case, film holders, coated lens, batteries, etc. Ready to Use — Guaranteed. **\$149.50**

MUGGING & IDENTIFICATION OUTFIT

Takes 2-pictures on standard 4x5" film, includes Camera, Lens, Lamps, Stand, Cable Release, etc. **\$223.50**



SPECIAL 35mm CAMERA DETECTION & RECORDING!

Designed to Take Full Range of
INTERCHANGEABLE LENSES

Telephoto - Wide Angle and
General Purpose . . .

PAXETTE 11M—Fully Sync. Comp. with F/2.8 Lens \$69.50 plus F.E.T.
FREE 96 pg., 58th Annual Photo Equipment Catalog Dept L.O.

BURKE & JAMES, Inc. 321 S. Wabash,
Chicago 4, Ill.
For further information circle #76 on Readers Service Card

South River (From Page 23)
to do a better job, a parallel effort was initiated to make the public aware of the policeman's role in the community. Public cooperation in his efforts was courted. The result, according to municipal and police officials, has been a discernible improvement in local residents' attitude toward the department and their relations with the department. The final measure of this new feeling is yet to come, however. For South River voters will again pass on a proposed police pay boost in a forthcoming referendum. It's then that the department will find out to what extent good public relations really pay off.

On The Beat (From Page 24)
nizing that the members of the press have a vital job to do. By furnishing reasonable cooperation (without jeopardizing the police operation or department policy) he will make it unnecessary for the news people to resort to measures and practices which both sides may later regret.

The point for the man on the beat to remember is that at any moment his community may be the scene of an event or disaster that is real news. If he crystallizes his thinking about his cooperation with the press before that moment, he will be ready to meet the situation calmly and competently. The public, the police department and the press will be better served if the individual policeman thinks about these things ahead of time and is not taken by surprise.

Help! PROTECT SCHOOL CHILDREN AT DANGEROUS STREET CROSSINGS...

All-Weather Topcoats

Outfits for School Guards —

Coat and Skirt

Style 400



Regulation police coat with or without self-fabric belt. Plain back. No vent. Full lined. Finest quality tailoring. Standard coat construction with smart feminine lines.

Skirt: Any style desired. Kick-pleats, side zipper, full flare.

MADE TO MEASURE
OR
STOCK SIZES



Gain Respect —

with

SOUND MERCHANDISE!

SMARTER STYLING!

EXPERT CRAFTSMANSHIP!

BETTER FIT!



Style 500

Deluxe, customized, all-weather garment. Cravenette to resist rain. Tailored with all wool zip-out body and sleeve lining.

A 3-WAY COAT
Winter Overcoat
Spring Topcoat
Perfect Raincoat

MADE TO MEASURE
OR
STOCK SIZES

Removable
All Wool Lining

Send for Swatches — PRICE LIST — Now!



the uniform house of the nation

Uniforms that Command Attention —

Battle Jacket and Skirt

Style 300



with
Beautifully tailored throughout. Standard coat - blouse construction, full lined. Blouse-style sleeves if desired.

Skirt: Any style desired. Kick-pleats, side zipper, full flare.

MADE TO MEASURE
OR
STOCK SIZES

Speak with Authority!

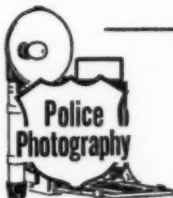
highest
quality

master
tailoring

A. DUBOIS & SON, Inc. • 17 Union Square • New York 3, N. Y.

For further information circle #10 on Readers Service Card

Photographic



Equipment

Service Manufacturing Company, 120 East 16th St., New York 3, N. Y. are producers of Sam Browne belts and camera carrying cases.

Most suited to the police photographer's use is the Delux Quality Pro Bags. These bags are available in seven sizes and are priced from \$10.50

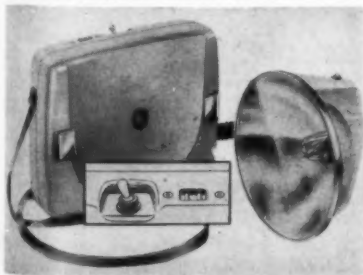


to \$49.50. Especially recommended is the pictured style 916 (will fit 2 1/4x 3 1/4 press cameras, plus many accessories) and style 918 (for the 4x5 press camera and accessories.)

Construction features of these rugged top grain Aniline Cowhide Bags include Easy-Grip handles, adjustable removable shoulder straps, steel reinforced top edges, and solid brass locks. Interiors have removable partitions and zipper accessory pockets.

Portable Electronic Flash

The use of the electronic speedlight for immediate on the scene photographic coverage has gained approval by photographers everywhere. An ex-



remely light electronic flash has been developed by the **FR Corporation**, 921 Brook Ave., New York 51, N. Y.

This light source operates on the

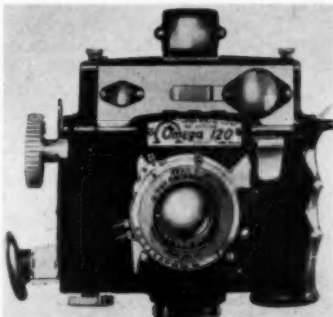
same sort of batteries used in flashlights for outdoor work, day or night, and can be used indoors unlimitedly on ordinary AC current. The unit weighs 3 lbs. Its light output is equivalent to the #5 flashbulb.

This unit can be mounted into the T-Slot of all 35 mm cameras and fits with a bracket to the side of popular reflex type cameras.

The main advantages of electronic flash are the permanence of the flash tube, the consistency of the results, the action freezing performance of the light and the unlimited number of photographs it permits. Economy is a valuable factor.

The battery power for the unit, four ordinary photoflash batteries, fits within an over-the-shoulder power pack. A built in neon light glows when the unit is charged ready for use.

Simmon Brothers, Inc. 30-28 Starr Ave., Long Island City, 1, N. Y. announce "The Omega 120 Camera". This camera takes 9 exposures as fast as the user moves the automatic film transport lever. Oversized operating controls permits picture taking even with gloves on. This camera is widely



used by the U. S. Armed forces. The lens—90 mm coated Omicron f/3.5 anastigmat, custom designed by Wollensak. It has a new "Pin-Point" rangefinder of the superimposing type—shows bright clear magnified image. The price—from \$239.50 to \$258.50.

Peerless Photo Products, Inc. Shoreham, Long Island, N. Y. feature the "Dry Stat" photocopy system which cuts clerical costs and improves office efficiency. Dri-Stat transfer process photocopy equipment makes "dry" copies in one minute from any original without a dark-room or tanks of developing liquid. This machine is used for copying records, accident reports and even materials in thick bound volumes. The cost is less than 9c a copy.

The **F-R Corporation**, 951 Brook Ave., New York 51, N. Y. is the exclusive marketing agents for Minolta Camera and now announce the Autocord Twin Lens Reflex Camera. This camera has the features of the more expensive reflex camera yet it sells for \$99.50 less case and accessories.

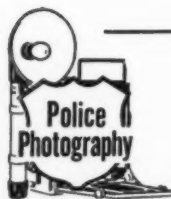


A short turn of the crank handle advances the film and simultaneously winds the shutter. A double exposure button permits winding the shutter with a reverse turn of the handle without transporting the film. The helicoid focusing lever, an exclusive feature, sweeps the focus from 3 ft. to infinity in a single arc-like movement. Other features include A rokkor coated f3.5-75 mm 4 element taking lens and an f3.2-75 mm viewing lens. Shutter speeds 1 second to 1/400th—synchronized for bulb and strobe. The autocord takes 12—2 1/4 x 2 1/4 pictures on a standard roll of 120 film.



Ansco, A division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, Binghamton,

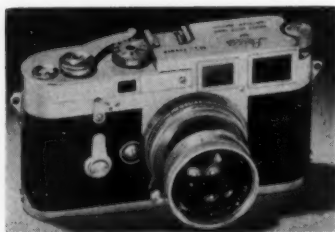
Photographic



Equipment

N. Y. suggest the Karomat 35mm Camera as being adoptable to police work. This camera has a f 2.8 lens and has shutter speeds up to 1/500 second. The shutter, Synchro-Compur, is synchronized for all flashbulbs and strobe lights. A view-finder is of the eye level optical type combined in a single window with rangefinder. Some of the other features are: finger tip rapid film transport, film counter and shutter setting lever, a double exposure preventer, a dept-of-field calculator coupled to focusing scale, a film type reminder dial. Camera price is \$112.50

E. Leitz, Inc., 468 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. feature the Leica M3 Camera. They send us the following description: Single window rangefinder—Viewfinder—Parallax compensation automatic—Fields of view for



lenses appear automatically when placed in bayonet mount—Lever advances film and winds shutter—Shutter speeds 1 second to 1/1000 second—Automatic electronic and flashbulb synchronization—Self-timer.

Burke and James, Inc. 321 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. is a basic source of supply for photographic equipment, optics etc. Many of their products are manufactured and designed by them in their own factories.

The following items are B&J features:

The Solar Enlarger manufactured by them is sold throughout the world and is available in many models. A very comprehensive catalog is prepared annually and further information on The Studio Camera, Copying Camera, Industrial Camera, Press and Laboratory Camera etc. is included.

The entire center section of their catalog is devoted to photographic lenses. Also exposure meters, slide making equipment, projector and other dark room supplies are listed.

Three cameras, particularly used in police work are: the Watson-Holmes, fingerprint camera, the Mugging Camera, for "mug" shots and the Identiscope camera. The last mentioned camera has been discontinued by the manufacturer and requires the use of post size film packs. The cameras are now converted at the Burke and James factory to take the standard 4x5 film size. If you wish a catalog write directly to them and they will forward one to you.

Karl Heitz, Inc., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y. announce a wide variety of long-focal-length and true telephoto lenses—from 75mm up to 3750mm—are available for the Alpa 35mm single-lens reflex camera. Police officers can utilize the longer models particularly advantageously because they permit concealment, observation, and picture-taking at very great distances. For example: an observer can hide in a building at fifth-floor height and, with the Alpa-Alefar 180mm f/4.5 lens, fill the 35mm frame with the image of two men at ground level with the Tele-Kilar 300mm f/5.6 he can identify objects in their hands! And — with the 800mm — 3750mm range of super-telephoto lenses, he can observe minute details such as iden-

tifying birthmarks or scars, and record these features on film for evidence.

An unusual combination of light weight, compactness, and extreme ruggedness in Alpa lens design lets you make handheld pictures without tripod, even at slow shutter speeds. Lens resolution, sharpness, contrast, and other optical factors important to the high-



est image quality are twice tested before they reach the consumer: once by the manufacturer, and again by the Alpa factory. This quality-control procedure backs up Alpa's unconditional guarantee on all its lenses.

N-R-N-R-N-R-N-R

NIELSEN-RIONDA
INTRODUCE THEIR AMAZING
NEW METAL
"STA-BRITE"

Polishes for a life-time (like a solid gold badge) to a rich, brilliant gold color. Entire badge body throughout is made of "STA-BRITE" the wonder metal.

PLUS — all the advantages of superior durability and added beauty of the Exclusive NIELSEN-RIONDA solid flat back.

Plus — 10 year guaranteed silver fused coat and cap attachments, center emblems and numbers.

Assures you of best badge value.

Write for free 32 page catalog illustrating badges available in the new "STA-BRITE" as well as all standard finishes.

NIELSEN - RIONDA
40 JOHN ST., NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

For further information circle #31 on R. S. Card

Now Serving Over 700 Police Departments
Because . . . "Quality Is What We Stress"!



Nationally Famous — SIMPSON'S —
BURTON'S — GLENGARRIE POPLINS

- Short and Long Sleeve Models
- Formfit All Regulation Styles
- Mercerized-Sanforized-Fast Vat Colors

Send for Free Swatches and Brochure

Plymouth Rock Shirt Company
303 Fifth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

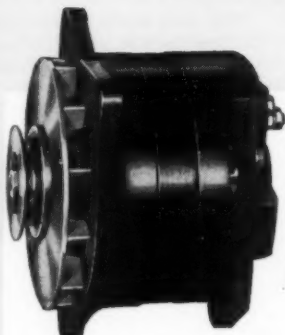
Plymouth Rock Uniform Shirts
are the Real McCoy!



For further information circle #80 on Readers Service Card

Leece-Neville

12 VOLT ALTERNATORS FOR YOUR '56 CARS



**L-N
Standard
Alternator**

This is the 12 volt version of the latest L-N Alternator, that actually costs less than "extra" output d.c. generators. Typical Leece-Neville quality. Output: 50 amps at 12 volts (equal to 100 amps at 6 volts).

THE ORIGINAL AC-DC GENERATING SYSTEM —RECOGNIZED EVERYWHERE

Since 1946, hundreds of city police, state patrol and sheriffs' departments have made L-N Alternators the standard. These include Police Departments of Atlanta, Boston, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Montreal, New York, Pittsburgh, and Toronto.



POLICE



L-N Heavy-Duty Alternator

This 12 volt L-N Alternator is mechanically the same as the familiar Type 5058, the 6 volt, 95 ampere L-N Alternator that has been proved on thousands of police cars since 1946. It delivers up to 60 amps at 12 volts (equal to 120 amps at 6 volts). L-N Transformer for 110 volt current can be attached.

EITHER the Standard or the Heavy-Duty Alternator will give your '56 cars all the famous advantages of the Leece-Neville a.c.-d.c. generating system, including: 1- Fully charged batteries - *always* 2- Constant voltage for better communication, longer life of radio components 3- Unequalled reliability and freedom from breakdown. *Be sure to specify Leece-Neville on your '56 cars.*

There are many more advantages to Leece-Neville Alternators. If your present cars are not Leece-Neville equipped, send for all the facts and name of your L-N Distributor. Write The Leece-Neville Company, Cleveland 3, Ohio. *Distributors in principal cities . . . Service Stations everywhere.*

**YOU CAN
RELY ON**

Leece-Neville

Automotive Electric Equipment Since 1909

TRUCK • BUS • DIESEL • INDUSTRIAL • PASSENGER • RAILROAD • MARINE • OFF HIGHWAY



ALTERNATOR SYSTEMS



D C GENERATORS



CRANKING MOTORS



REGULATORS



SWITCHES



SMALL MOTORS

For further information circle #39 on Readers Service Card

**YOU CAN
POLISH THIS
BADGE FOR A..**

Lifetime



**HERE IT IS
THE NEW
BLACKINTON
HI-GLO
BADGE**

Only a Solid Gold Badge
or a **HI-GLO** Badge will
last a lifetime.

**THIS BADGE WILL MAKE YOU THINK TWICE — BEFORE
ORDERING ORDINARY GOLD BADGES . . . WHY?**

. . . because this new **HI-GLO** Badge is different. It is made from an entirely new material — a rich looking golden metal that is solid gold color throughout. That's why you can polish a **HI-GLO** badge for a lifetime. Every **HI-GLO** badge will have deluxe enamel lettering and a ruby colored stone (optional at extra charge) set in the eye of the eagle. You can see, the new **HI-GLO** badges will be something special, a distinctive badge for those who want the very finest gold color badge.

*Your Blackinton equipment supplier
has samples of the
new **HI-GLO** badge.
Ask him for more
information.*

BLACKINTON

V. H. BLACKINTON & CO., INC.
ATTLEBORO FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

For further information circle #29 on Readers Service Card

Prevention (From Page 10)

for existing groups and would supplement parental efforts.

7. The facts show that boys have more hours out-of-school and church activities during the entire year than they have within these organized sessions. Some provision for organized recreation and opportunities is necessary. Carefully planned and carefully supervised, these will supplement family life.

8. A Building-centered program would offer "second-home" type of program for the boys of Shelbyville. Here they could spend their out-of-school hours to find constructive outlets for their energies and interests.

9. Behaviour and Attitude Guidance programs should be a part of the Boys' Club effort. There should be friendly adults to give informal guidance. Home visiting and cooperation with school, police and welfare organizations should be planned.

10. Plans are being made by the Fraternal Order of Police and a Citizen's Committee to establish a Boys' Club. Cost of operation and ways and means of support are being investigated.

11. The cooperation and support of civic groups, service organization, fraternal lodges, and women's clubs are being sought. Copies of the Boy-study, speakers and films are being arranged



Chief Mellis opens the door of the Boys' Club.

for presentation to interested groups.

12. Boys in Shelbyville need a "helping hand to help themselves" in their out-of-school hours. Shelbyville will be a better community with an addition of needed guidance services and constructive activities for growing boys.

13. A city's future lies in what it does for its children. We have come to realize that home life and school must be supplemented by an organized program of activities, recreation and guidance. Only thus, can we build into the children of the city, the elements of personality and character that life today calls for.



Insanity as a Criminal Defense

by W. E. Blackwell,
Prosecuting Attorney,
Stone County, Miss.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The law on the said subject seems to be quite simple, but in matters of fact involving the application of it there is considerable difficulty. It is my understanding that the excerpt from IV Blackstone 24 mentioned is still the general law of all states.

Several years ago in a criminal case in which the defense was insanity and in which the writer assisted in the prosecution, the defense counsel offered a doctor who was an eye, nose and throat specialist as an expert witness, on the subject of insanity. The objection of the prosecution to the said witness as an expert was correctly sustained by the court. The defense permitted the said doctor to leave the courtroom without testifying. Yet the said doctor would have made a splendid non-expert witness.

INSANITY IS A LEGAL term rather than one of psychiatric origin. "In criminal cases, therefore, idiots and lunatics are not chargeable for their own acts, if committed when under these incapacities: no, not even for treason itself. Also, if a man in his sound memory commits a capital offense, and before arraignment for it he becomes mad, he ought not to be arraigned for it; because he is not able to plead to it with that advice and caution that he ought. And if, after he has pleaded, the prisoner becomes mad, he shall not be tried: for how can he make his defense? If, after he be tried and found guilty, he loses his senses before judgment, judgment shall not be pronounced; and if, after judgment, he becomes on nonsane memory, execution shall be stayed: for peradventure, says the humanity of the English law, had the prisoner been of sound memory, he might have alleged something in stay of judgment or execution." IV Blackstone 24.

Determination of the sanity of an accused has from the inception of this defense been a difficult task. In 1843 in the British case of *McNaghten*, 10 Cl. & F. 200, a rule was established which is still recognized and has been generally accepted in the American courts. This rule is that if the "accused was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or, if he did

know it, that he did not know he was doing wrong, he was insane. It is also referred to as the "right and wrong rule."

New Hampshire does not follow the *McNaghten* rule. There the issue which the jury decides is "whether, at the time of the act, he had the mental capacity to entertain a criminal intent—whether, in point of fact, he did entertain such intent."

A person is presumed to be sane, and if insanity is proven at a time prior to the offense charged, no presumption exists that it continues up to the crime. The issue will be determined by the evidence and type of disorder. There is a conflict of opinion as to the burden of proof where insanity is the defense, and Oregon is the only state holding that it must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, 72 S. Ct. 1002 at 1007.

By the weight of authority, non-expert witnesses on insanity who have had occasion to observe the mental state of the accused, may testify thereof and express their opinion as to the insanity as of the time of the observation and premised on the observation. Competency of the witnesses will be determined by the court.

Expert testimony is admissible on the issue of insanity. It is not necessary that the expert be a psychiatrist, but he must have skill, experience, or special knowledge on the subject. The court will determine the competency of the witness. An expert may give his opinion in evidence as to whether the alleged insanity is being feigned, 97 ALR 1289.

Evidence of insanity is not confined to the period during the commission of the crime. Conduct and statements made at various times tending to show the mental or physical condition as of the time of the offense is relevant. Mississippi follows a liberal rule of evidence as promulgated in a recent case reported in 45 So. 2d 805 at 807 by quoting with approval the following excerpt from a former decision:

"Where the defense is insanity, general or partial, the door is thrown wide open for the admission of evidence; every act of the party's life is relevant to the issue and admissible in evidence."

Insanity of an ancestor or progeny of the accused may be shown. Evidence of hereditary insanity may be admitted only in connection with other evidence.

Traffic (From Page 18)
cut down our accidents or even hold them at the present level we are making progress toward one of our goals, which is the protection of life and property.

your headquarters
should own a miniature
minox
camera



because—it's the most fabulous precision instrument in the world, perfect for gathering evidence, detective work, microfilming documents, photographing accidents, traffic, emergencies, etc. so tiny . . . so easy to conceal, so light—but 2 1/2 oz. . . . less than your keys, fast f/3.5 lens, all speeds from 1/2 sec. up to 1/1000 sec. NO FLASH NECESSARY FOR INSIDE SHOTS. Used by famous detectives everywhere, you'll want to carry a minox in your pocket, too!

minox III-S with chain and case



13950

**MINOX ACCESSORIES
for POLICE WORK!**



minox pocket developing tank, daylight loading, you've read about it for quick on-the-spot evidence

1250



minox right-angle finder mirror, shoot to the right or left or around the corner in complete concealment

1495

for literature and your dealer, write Dept. M

KLING Photo Corp.

257 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

For further information circle #18 on R. S. Card

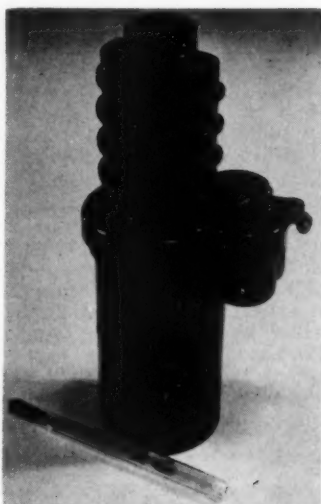
Minox (From Page 15) FILM

Film is available in a number of types; Minox uses a color code to identify the film as well as the speed or ASA rating. Yellow label film has an ASA rating of 25, blue label film has an ASA rating of 50 and red label film has an ASA rating 100. These films plus other special purpose and color films offer a wide range for all purposes and all degrees of sensitivity. The latest film introduced by the Minox company bears an ASA rating of 200. This film was especially designed for taking indoor photographs without the use of flash. It is also recommended for use outdoors under adverse conditions such as heavy overcast, rain, falling snow and deep shade. In spite of its high speed, ASA 200 film compares quite favorably with films of medium speeds as far as graininess is concerned. An example of recommended speeds using this film is as follows: spot-lighted athletic, stage and ice shows—1/100 of a second.

ACCESSORIES

Accessories for the Minox show even more clever design. The exposure meter for instance is compact and accurate with an easy to read, adjustable film type dial. The exposure meter also features the safety chain. The Minox daylight developing tank is another ingenious item in which you can develop a roll of film without a darkroom. The

thermometer supplied with the tank also serves as the agitator. The tank requires only 2 oz. of chemical (developer or acid fixer). Other accessor-



Minox Daylight Developing Tank with thermometer, spiral groove screws down into tank and film is transported into solution between grooves.

ies include a copying stand, right angle attachment, a binocular attachment for shooting pictures through binoculars. This item is quite handy for get-

ting pictures of suspects at a distance. There are numerous other attachments and accessories from a Minox enlarger and Minox projector to print masks and film magnifiers.

An electronic flash unit, just announced, extends the use of the Minox around the clock. It is no bigger than the camera itself, and is powered by a pocket-size pack fed by battery or plugged into the nearest AC outlet.

MANY USES IN POLICE WORK. It is obvious that a camera the size of a pack of gum, and weighing only 2½ ounces, is ideal for confidential work where an ordinary camera would arouse suspicion immediately. The Minox is being used for obtaining evidence in gambling, vice, and narcotics cases. Where extra precautions are needed, the Minox can be camouflaged in a pack of cigarettes, or used openly as a simulated cigarette lighter. Even in everyday traffic work, accidents, or larceny cases, a Minox in the smallest pocket of an officer is always ready to get the facts, whether its a 'long shot' of the accident scene, or an extreme close-up of a stolen article, wound, or dented fender.

Gun News

Elmer Keith's new book called Six Guns selling for \$10.00 and published by Stackpole of Harrisburg is a gold mine of handgun information. I have not been able to put it down. A book review later.

WHY do so many POLICE DEPARTMENTS specify

WARRENTON

Pure Indigo Stock-dyed

FABRICS

?

Since 1845, WARRENTON Fabrics have won approval through sheer stamina. Indigo-dyed, guaranteeing color-fastness. Durability and smart appearance . . . perfectly combined.

?

16, 20 & 30 oz. BEAVER COATINGS . . . WHIPCORDS . . . SERGES
. . . TROPICAL WORSTEDS
Write for Samples

EMANUEL TRILLING

. . . Sales Agent . . .

45 East 17th St., New York 3, N. Y.

For further information circle #90 on Readers Service Card

Coming Events of Interest to Law Enforcement Officers

- June 11, 12, 13** Texas Police Association Annual Conference, Fort Worth, Texas. In Charge: Asst. Chief Roland Hower-ton, Fort Worth, Texas.
- June 11 through 14** Police Conference, Police Organ-izations of the State of New York, Grossinger's Hotel, Grossingers, N. Y. President John J. Grevert c/o N. Y. S. Conv. Committee, Yonkers, N. Y.
- June 17, 18, 19** National Sheriff's Association Con-vention, Sheraton-Mayflower Hotel, Akron, Ohio. Convention host, Sum-mit County Sheriff Raymond E. Woodward, Information may be obtained from Charles Hahn, NSA Exec. Secy. 712-714 Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.
- June 18, 19, 20** New Jersey State Association of Chief of Police Conference, Mon-mouth Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J. Chief Herbert C. Irons, Executive Secretary, Franklin Police Dept., Franklin, N. J.



The Halligan Tool *

is the most valuable piece of equipment in a patrol car. Its three driving heads can be used 1001 ways. Here are a few jobs it can do.

The Hook — Used to make holes in floors or ceil-ing for examination — to relieve water — Remove locks — hasps — staples.

The Adz — Opens doors (in and out) — Removes weather-stripping — baseboards-Molding-Trim — Releasing trapped people.

The Claw — Gas shut off — Spreads beams — Pry windows — Draws nails — spikes — move heavy objects.

A Multi-purpose Forcible Entry and Wreckage Tool

Write

M. A. Halligan, 1505 Metropolitan Ave.
New York 62, N. Y.

* Reg. U. S. Patent Office

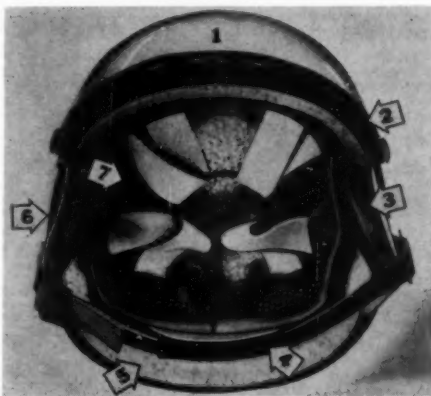
For further information circle #15 on Readers Service Card

THE SAFETY HELMET SELECTED BY LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT!

TOPTEx Helmets are now in use by the Traffic Division of LAPD following extensive laboratory and field tests of many competing types. LAPD records show that several lives have already been saved by use of TOPTEx Helmets. TOPTEx features an outer shell of high-impact-resistant glass fi-ber construction, combined with interior construction of impact-absorbing crushable cellular polystyrene.

\$39.50 each, 1 to 12 helmets

Special prices on quantity purchase



The TOPTEx Helmet

DISTRIBUTED BY

F. MORTON PITT CO.

135 EAST LAS TUNAS DRIVE
SAN GABRIEL, CALIFORNIA

1. OUTER SHELL
(Glass Fiber Re-in-
forced Plastic)
2. ROLLTEX VISOR
3. "BUFFETING" TAB
4. CHIN CUP OR
THROAT STRAP
5. INNER SHELL
(Rigid Foam Plastic
Energy Absorbing)
6. LEATHER EAR TABS
7. SNAP-IN HAT-BAND



For further information circle #88 on Readers Service Card

New Handgun Catalog



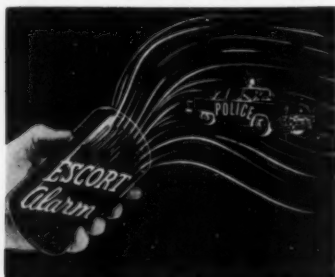
The new catalog which describes and illustrates Robert S. Frielich's foremost selection of handguns has just been published. It also contains a listing of used gun bargains. For further information address him at 611

Broadway, New York 12, N. Y. or circle #74 on Readers Service Card.

Pocket Alarm

A new, compact device which is called the "Escort Alarm" has been announced by Bodyguard, Inc., 220 South State St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Designed to fit in the palm of the hand, Escort Alarm is in the form of a flat rectangle, slightly rounded at the ends, 5 3/8" long, 2 3/4" wide and



1" thick. The entire mechanism is contained in a durable plastic case and weighs only 10 ounces.

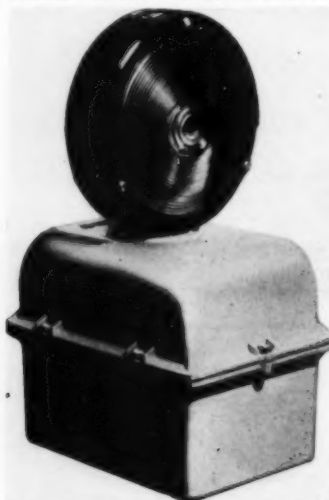
This alarm may be conveniently

carried in a handbag or jacket pocket. In use a small serrated release is pressed forward with the thumb. Instantly a screaming piercing siren is set off. It can be heard throughout a 5 city block area. Once set off, the siren cannot be silenced until it has wailed the full 40 seconds.

This device is a good extra precaution for payroll guards and anyone who may need assistance in a hurry. The Escort Alarm is priced at \$9.95. For further information circle #200 on Readers Service Card.

Flasher Light

A new 2-way flasher light which it is claimed offers 25% greater light in-



tensity for warning motorists or pedestrians of road and street obstructions

and other safety hazards is being introduced by Gen-A-Matic Corp., Van Nuys, California.

This light is approximately 7x5x3 and uses a neon tube that develops this greater visibility, and a non-fading shatterproof Stimsonite optical lucite lens. The Neon tube is shock mounted in a two-way directional head that rotates easily to any desired position.

Battery drain is at a minimum despite the increased intensity of the light. Standard 6 volt batteries will last from two to three months even under continuous operation.

The flasher has only one moving part, moisture-proof, weatherproof and engineered for safety. The entire unit is self-contained and double sealed, built for tough service. For further information write to manufacturer or circle #198 on Readers Service Card.

Resuscitator Instruction Book

A very comprehensive book on the Emerson Resuscitator is offered free to any police chief who asks for it by the J. H. Emerson Company, 22 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge 40, Mass. This book is instructive in the use of the Resuscitator, the Inhalator and the Aspirator. In addition there are answers to many questions such as "How much pressure does the resuscitator deliver," or "Does the resuscitator help circulation." Since first aid is a part of every law enforcement officer's training, this book is a helpful addition to your library. For further information write the company or circle #199 on the Readers Service Card and we will send your name to them.



REGULATION BOOT

Authentic Style

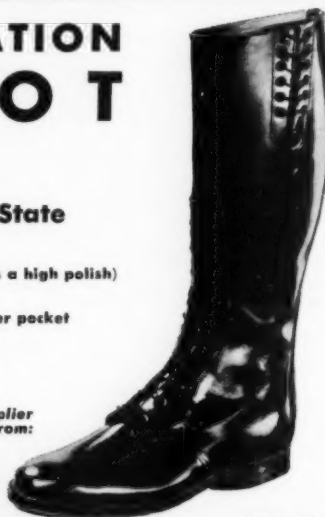
Now Standard with many State and City Police Depts.

- Choice select grade Calf upper stock (takes a high polish)
- Full leather lining
- Full Oak Bend Leather outsoles
- Grain leather inner sole and leather counter pocket
- Finest Goodyear welt construction

Sizes 7-12 (including half sizes)
In Black Calf, D Width only

Ask your local Uniform and Equipment Supplier to show you samples! Have him order from:

Service Manufacturing Co., Inc.
120 East 16th Street
New York 3, N. Y.



Style 5502

For further information circle #81 on Readers Service Card

When corresponding with firms whose products you read about in our book, mention that you saw it in LAW AND ORDER. It helps us and we appreciate your thoughtfulness.

BADGER UNIFORM SHIRTS Lead The Parade

Regular
and
Summer
SHIRTS
for

POLICE



Form Fitted



BADGER
SHIRT COMPANY
Racine, Wis.

For further information circle #4 on R. S. Card

Chiefly Chatter (From Page 40)

Police Committee and was able to get a 15 minute program which was devoted to police news that could be made public, information on laws, and notes on safety. The program was also used for locating lost possessions and missing persons. It developed into being an important service to the community.

The City of Festus has 7 men on the police force and a trained auxiliary of 60 men that assist with parades and emergencies.

The chief participates in the activities of the Boy Scouts, School Patrols, Y.M.C.A., Bicycle Club, P.T.A. and others. He is proud of the fact that his city has won the national safety award for no fatality on the streets for 6 years.

He is a member of the South East Missouri Law Enforcement Association, Missouri Police Chiefs Association, Chamber of Commerce, P.T.A., Elks Club and a member of the First Baptist Church in Festus. He has been married 32 years, and has one son and three grandchildren.

As a conclusion to this "chatter" we would like to tell you an observation made by Mrs. Mezo about her husband. She said—the only difference that she can see in her husband is—when he was in the ministry he used a bible and tried to *talk* people into being good but now he uses a "persuader" and *makes* them be good.

FUR CAPS

Attention: Police Chiefs, Commissioners, etc. who are interested in the comfort and well being of their men during the winter months!

This scientifically designed winter headwear is now used as regulation headwear in over seventy cities and nine states.

Illustrated caps are:
Regulation Pennsylvania—Black leather crown
Regulation Michigan—Water repellent Navy poplin



These caps feature: Waterproof Mouton Fur for ear and neck warmer, same front peak; water repellent fine poplin or black leather crown. Lining Fiber-Temp (Fiberglass), very fine quilted, satin, lighter and warmer than wool; beautifully hand finished.

Orders received before Aug. 15th 1936 for present or future delivery will be accepted at our present low price.

Arctic Fur Cap Corp.

145 West 45th St.

New York 36, N.Y.

Telephone JUDson 2-3663

For further information circle #50 on Readers Service Card



portable FIELD-FONE 2-WAY RADIO

provides instant contact with headquarters, other patrolmen or squad cars

FIELD-FONE

This smaller and lighter weight, self-powered radio is now easily carried everywhere. Clear FM voice conversations can be carried on over surprisingly long distances with a unit less than half the size of comparable equipment.

FIELD-FONES operate either on long-life dry batteries or rechargeable wet batteries.



PAK-FONE

The PAK-FONE is a complete communications center. It may be plugged into an ordinary 115 volt AC power circuit, attached to an automobile storage battery or operated from its own self-contained batteries. In any emergency, the PAK-FONE is ready for instant vital service. Loud speaker reception. FIELD-FONES and PAK-FONES will be demonstrated in your city upon request.

Write for complete details.



Model A



Leading Manufacturers of 2-Way Portable Radios

INDUSTRIAL RADIO CORP.

428 N. Parkside Ave. Chicago 44, Ill.

For further information circle #32 on Readers Service Card

April, 1936



(Continued From Page 3)

- Q.** If you were trying to serve a search warrant and entrance was denied, what would you do?
- A.** I would break any door necessary and conduct the search.
- Q.** You are in a house with a search warrant and there is a locked closet in the house. What would you do?
- A.** I would ask the owner to open the closet and if he refused, I would break it open and search.
- Q.** You are searching a house and find the door to one room locked. You ask the owner to open the door and are informed that his room is rented to a boarder. What would you do?
- A.** In this case you have no right to break into this room, as it is really a house within a house and the procedure would be to obtain an additional search warrant with the necessary description, before entrance can legally be made.
- Q.** You find stolen goods on making a search with a search warrant. What would you do with them?
- A.** You would seize them and according to law, you should return them

to the authority issuing the warrant. In practice it has been the custom to return the goods to your headquarters for safekeeping in the office of the Captain, until such time as they will be used as evidence at the trial.

- Q.** What would you do with the person in whose custody the stolen goods were found?
- A.** He should be arrested and taken before the issuing authority for further disposition.
- Q.** Would any additional warrant be necessary to make this arrest?
- A.** No. The search warrant is the authority for making the arrest when stolen goods are found.
- Q.** You have suspicion that goods are concealed in a certain house. You make a search with proper warrants but do not find any goods. You are still not satisfied that the owner of the house had no part in the crime, and wish to arrest him for further questioning. Would you have the authority to arrest him on a search warrant even though no goods were found?
- A.** No. However, in case of stolen goods, Felony, you could arrest him on reasonable suspicion of a felony and question him further. The best procedure, however, would be to take a body warrant for his arrest with you.

- Q.** Would you serve a search warrant alone?
- A.** No, because it would be difficult to search a house alone, and to properly guard the occupants. You would also be in danger of leaving yourself in danger of being charged with the larceny of some personal belongings of the person whose place was being searched. In addition, it would be well to have a person with you to corroborate your testimony relative to any goods you might find there.
- Q.** Why would you not immediately return recovered stolen goods to their rightful owner?
- A.** Because the stolen goods would be needed as evidence at the trial later.
- Q.** Suppose a large quantity consisting of several hundred articles of household goods had been stolen. It would be impossible to accurately describe all these articles on a search warrant. What would you do?
- A.** Take the owner of the stolen goods with you while you make the search and he could identify any of the property belonging to him. In this case, instead of a description of the stolen goods, on the warrant it would be "to be identified by owner."

**ONE MAN
OPERATION**

**SIMPLE IN
OPERATION**

**HIGH
ACCURACY**

**SUPERB
QUALITY**

**LOW
COST**

**SCIENTIFICALLY
ENGINEERED**



M.P.H. SPEED TIMER

Electrical speed timing has become an accepted method of controlling the speeder. The Stoelting "MPH Speed Timer" requires no special training or knowledge to set up and operate—in most situations only one man is required. The basic principle is simple and the speeder (the public) is impressed with its precise and easy-to-understand operation. Employment of scientific SPEED CHECKING methods builds up the prestige of a police department in the community and eliminates complaints of entrapment.

Features:

- Extra large dial face
- Heavy gauge aluminum cases
- Rugged timing device
- No training required
- Positive acting timing switches
- Long prominent pointer
- No leveling of switches required
- Carrying cases equally balanced
- Battery operated—A. C. power supply—Supplied for either 6 or 12 volt operation
- Low in price

Dealers Write—Some Territories Still Open

C. H. STOELTING COMPANY

424 NORTH HOMAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 24, ILLINOIS

World's Largest Manufacturers of Lie Detectors

For further information circle #87 on Readers Service Card

Human Relations (From Page 7)
instructional purposes. The Louisville Division of Police, in conjunction with Dr. Lohman, did yeoman work in the production of a manual adapted to the special needs of the South.

A Guide To Modern Police Practices, in discussing the manner in which members of the force may achieve a professional attitude as symbols of impartial authority, states:

"A police officer who takes his profession seriously has a double duty to perform. First, he must examine his own attitudes in an effort to recognize his prejudices and put them under strict control. (Ideally, he will want to free himself completely from prejudicial opinions; but whether or not he wishes to do that, he has an absolute obligation to exclude them from his official conduct.) Second, he must learn to cope with the prejudices of others, realizing the danger of group prejudice as a threat to law and order. To deal successfully with racial conflict, mob violence, and other tension situations, he needs to know what causes racial friction and how to proceed so as to ease rather than aggravate it."

In a bulletin prepared for the Milwaukee Police Training School, Chief John W. Polcyn called for the replacement of myth and folk-lore by science and fact in order to achieve professional standards for police work. He pointed out that it was not intended to provide policemen with ready made answers to all their problems in the field but to guide their thinking.

The practical police methods outlined in this bulletin are as follows:

1. Recognition of the problem and scope of human relations.
2. Need for development of a professional attitude and professional knowledge on the part of police officers.
3. Absolute impartiality.
 - a. Enforcement of the law against all violators without regard to race, color, or religion.
 - b. A "human" approach, re-

garding every individual as different from every other, and treating every person as an individual.

- c. Avoid the use of insulting terms and names.
- d. The same kind of enforcement in a minority group district as anywhere else in the city.
4. Knowledge of basic facts about race.
5. Thorough knowledge of existing laws in this field.
6. Factors underlying mob and crowd behavior.
 - a. Have planned methods of dealing with riot situations.
7. Develop suggestions and techniques on how to handle incidents.
 - a. Observe and report symptoms of trouble.
 - b. Develop a public relations policy.
 - c. Investigate inflammatory publications or agitating groups which promote prejudice against minority groups.
8. Rumors and their effects on human behavior.
 - a. Study suggested means of investigation and control of rumors.

It is self-evident that the best possible way of dealing with all such difficulties is to prevent them. Shortly after his retirement as Chief of Police of the same city, Milwaukee's Joseph T. Kluchsky told the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police that only by maintaining complete impartiality and protecting the rights of every citizen can the police develop general trust in their fairness. In times of critical tension, such trust is the only basis on which the police can expect the cooperation of all groups in the prevention of disorder.

As Chief Kluchsky so eloquently put it, "It takes courage, and it takes intelligence of a high order. Both are inspired by a proper concept of what constitutes true Americanism."

**NOW!... THE COAT
THAT'S DESIGNED FOR
GREATER SAFETY!
NEW POLICE RAINCOAT**

by **Sawyer**

IN HIGH VISIBILITY

YELLOW

(or black)



● Regular weight for colder climates . . . lightweight for warmer areas.

● Sizes to fit all policemen . . . lightweight coats to fit all police-women.

● Coated inside as well as outside with choice of Rubber or Neoprene Latex. Guaranteed 100% waterproof . . . will not peel.

● Seams guaranteed not to leak or come apart.

● Lighter in weight but tougher — more pliable, flexible — easier to work in.

● Will fold or roll neatly . . . more compactly.

● Will not mildew even if folded damp.

● Snap closures in front, bottom vent in rear — larger arm sockets permit free movement — larger cut-through slash pockets accommodate bulky books — no lining to snag on firearms.

Cap-covers to match . . . three sizes — S-M-L



FROG BRAND®

Write for
folder
and prices

THE H. M. SAWYER & SON CO.
20 Thorndike St. Cambridge, Mass.

For further information circle #26 on R. S. Card

From the Editor

LEE E.
LAWDER
Editor



HAVE YOU EVER STOPPED to think of the kind of a world this would be if everyone was satisfied with things as they are?

This "willingness to listen to new ideas" is one of the chief factors responsible for the great strides the police profession has made during the past few decades.

There is competition in the police profession. Of course it is unlike industry where products compete for markets for the police deal in services. Each chief wants his department to be "as good as" or better than the department in the next town. Although one might have more money and men to work with—it is the constant quest for efficiency with the means at hand that marks a leader.

In almost every state Chiefs of Police organizations hold yearly conferences. These meetings are more than just a fellowship get-together for in addition to committee reports, prominent speakers bring the wealth of their knowledge on vital subjects. This interchange of ideas keeps advancing the efficiency of police work.

More than ever, in-service training programs for the new recruit and re-freshers for the veterans are being installed in departmental curriculum. This constant desire to never accept the "completely satisfied" stamp means progress.

Random Shots:

For those of you who missed seeing "The Man On The Beat" last year on TV, the DuPont Company's Cavalcade of America is going to do a repeat performance on March 27th. As always on TV the show dates differ in different parts of the country. Your newspaper will tell you the exact time. This is a story—documentary in presentation—of a day in the life of a typical policeman. It is well done and worth seeing.

The Texas Police Journal (one of our favorite publications) has written an editorial and sent reprints to all editors. The substance of the article is to ask editors not to call a policeman a "cop." We appreciate the American use of the word "cop" is a slang abbreviation of the word "copper." There is also a school of thought which says that "cop" came to us from England where it meant "constable-on-patrol." You can see when a person called the "cop" he meant the man-on-the-beat.

In this morning's mail came a letter from Chief R. J. McIntyre, Salinas, Calif. and he enclosed a brochure on Bicycle Safety. This is the most complete work of any we have ever seen on the subject. It includes every phase of the program, the citations and even a diagrammed page showing the feats and events of the Bicycle Rodeo. If space permitted we should like to reprint it in its entirety. Chief McIntyre must be congratulated for an excellent job.

We hope you have noted how we are accenting different phases of police work in each issue. This April issue is devoted to police photography. Next month will accent the part the police play in "Civil Defense." June will again be our "Traffic" issue and if you have any articles relative to accident investigation or traffic in general, get them to us as soon as possible.

We have just received a copy of Capt. Raymond E. Clift's new book "A Guide to Modern Police Thinking" and will write a review for next issue. Capt. Clift, formerly with the Cincinnati Police Dept. has written a valuable addition for any police library.

He wrote for LAW AND ORDER in June 1955, "Calculating Speed From Skid Marks" and we still have some reprints left. If you would like a few, drop us a note and we will send them—free of charge, of course.

"Grim and Exacting Duty . . ."

Recovering a Body After Drowning!

Trooper Clifton F. Hildreth of the New Hampshire State Police has written a timely and thorough article — "Ten Twenty Six" — Recovering a Body After Drowning—published in booklet form.

This valuable pocket manual will be a great aid and service to you on "Recovery Calls!"

Such Chapter Features . . .

- The Alarm
- Identification & Location
- Organized Searches
- Man Power & Equipment
- Method of Operation
- The Recovery



Each Chapter gives you the necessary information for quick and decisive action. As we approach summer you will want to be prepared by reading this booklet.

"Ten Twenty Six" is essential material for your professional reading. It costs only 50c — and fits right in your pocket! Size: 4 3/8" x 5 3/4"!

Write now to:

LAW AND ORDER

1475 Broadway
New York 36, N.Y.

Index to Our Advertisers

Abels, Robert	36
Agramonte, Inc., Ed.	36
Alessio, John B.	35
Arctic Fur Cap Corp.	51
Badger Shirt Co.	50
Blackinton & Co., V. H.	46
Bucheimer Co., J. M.	16
Burke & James, Inc.	42
B & W Associates	14
Cake Co., George F.	22
Chevrolet Motor Div. of General Motors	13
Creighton Shirt Co., Inc.	39
Daly, Inc., Charles	37
Darley & Co., W. S.	18
DeMayo & Sons, Eugene	37
Dodge Division of Chrysler Corp.	17
Dubois & Son, Inc., A.	42
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.	11
Faurot, Inc.	41
Federal Sign and Signal Co., Inc.	55
Ford, Div. of Ford Motor Co.	9
Frieh, Robert S.	37
Graflex, Inc.	22
Greenblatt, Charles	37
Halligan, M. A.	49
Industrial Radio Corp.	51
Kantor & Co., M. G.	39
Kling Photo Corp.	47
Leace-Neville Co.	45
Lehmann, John S.	12
Leitner Uniforms	14
Lyman Gun Sight Corp.	36
Maier-Lavaty Co.	8
Metcalfe Brothers & Co.	56
Motorola Comm. & Elect., Inc.	2
Municipal Street Signs	12
Muni-Quip Corp.	23
Neo-Flasker Mfg. Co.	19
Nielsen-Rionda, Inc.	44
Plymouth Rock Shirt Co.	44
Pitt Co., F. Morton	49
Richards Co., S. H.	37
Russell Uniform Co.	37
Sawyer & Son Co., The H. M.	53
Service Mfg. Co.	50
Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories	21
Sireno Co., Inc.	38
Stanbury & Co.	12
Stoelting Co., C. H.	52
Trilling, Emanuel	48
Williams Gun Sight Co.	23

S:

seeing
ear on
alcade
t per-
always
differ-
news-
. This
enta-
typical
worth

ne of
ritten
to all
article
olice-
mer-
slang
oper."
which
Eng-
e-on-
erson
n-on-

letter
linas,
re on
com-
seen
phase
even
feats
o. If
o re-
ntyre
ellent

w we
police
ue is
Next
police
will
t you
ident
, get

y of
k "A
and
Capt.
nnati
uable

R in
From
some
few.
em-

order



an ounce of prevention -

Like the wise physician who realizes it is far more desirable and easier to prevent a disease than to cure it, so the goal of the efficient police department should be the prevention of traffic violations, rather than the apprehension of erring motorists.

In this respect, the Beacon Ray acts as an ever present reminder to the careless and as a threat to the reckless. Even when not lighted, the Beacon Ray is fully visible to motorists and pedestrians alike, cautioning them to the proper observation of existing traffic laws.

Each police car, equipped with a FEDERAL Beacon Ray light, is, in effect, a roving and highly efficient traffic warning, supplementing your community's existing traffic signs. This is a bonus value in addition to the known value of your Beacon Ray and siren when in actual use.



Each Beacon Ray helps to better your traffic enforcement record and — far more important — helps to save lives, to prevent mutilating injuries.

Write for Catalog 300



Equip all your cars with FEDERAL Beacon Ray lights and FEDERAL sirens now!

FEDERAL

SIGN

and

SIGNAL

Corporation

8707 S. State St., Chicago 19, Ill.

For further information circle #11 on Readers Service Card

METCALF UNIFORM FABRICS are CERTIFIED
by UNITED STATES TESTING CO. for
COLOR FASTNESS • UNIFORMITY OF COLOR • FABRIC RESISTANCE • THREAD COUNT

Metcalf

UNIFORM FABRICS



- ✓ THE QUALITY SEALS FROM 12 TO 18 OUNCES
- ✓ ALL TROOP & SARGENT SLEEVES FOR SHIRTS & TROUSERS
- ✓ ELASTICITY FOR COMFORT
- ✓ OVERLAYING SLEEVES AND 12 OUNCE WEIGHTS
- ✓ ALL TROOP & SARGENT SLEEVES

METCALF BROS. & CO., INC.

1000 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.



This seal in the back of the fabric is your guarantee of uniformity and quality.

This seal of certified quality is your protection . . . takes the 'guesswork' out of uniform fabrics.



